
T H E
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AND
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LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM WATSON, M. D. F. R. S.*

WITH AN ELEGANT HEAD.

SIR William Watson was born in 1715, in St. John's-street, near Smithfield. His father was a reputable tradesman in that street, and died leaving him very young. When he had attained to a proper age he was sent to Merchant Taylor's school, and from thence was bound apprentice to Mr. Richardson, apothecary, in 1730.

In his youth he had a strong propensity to the study of natural history, and particularly to that of plants. This led him to make frequent excursions in a morning several miles from London, so that he became early well acquainted with the *loci natales* of the indigenous plants of the environs of London; and during his apprenticeship he gained the honorary premium given annually, by the apothecaries company, to such young men as exhibit a superiority in the knowledge

of plants, in those excursions made by the demonstrator of Chelsea garden, and instituted for the purpose of initiating the apprentices of the company in a science so necessary to the profession. This premium consisted of a handsomely bound copy of Ray's *Synopsis*, which was afterwards changed for Hudson's *Flora Anglica*.

In 1738 Mr. Watson married, and set up in business for himself as an apothecary. His skill, his activity, and diligence in his profession, soon distinguished him among his acquaintance, as did his taste for Natural History, and his general knowledge of philosophical subjects among the members of the Royal Society, of which honorable body he was elected a member early in the year 1741; his two first communications being printed in the XLI. Volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

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* The editors of the Literary Magazine claim no merit from this Life. They are proud to acknowledge that they copied it almost verbatim from *An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir William Watson*, read before the Licentiates Society, at the Crown and
VOL. III. F f f Ancho

Soon after his admission into the Royal Society, Mr. Watson distinguished himself as a botanist; and it is but doing justice to his memory to remark, that even at this period, he may be considered as having, in no small degree, contributed to sustain and revive in England the study of that science; which, after the death of the two *Sberrards*, and the decline and retirement of Sir Hans Sloane, had begun to languish in this country. He ever remained a zealous patron and encourager of it. Naturalists of eminence from abroad brought letters of recommendation to Mr. Watson, and they ever met with those civilities from him, which entitled him to their esteem, and secured him the most honorable testimonies of their respect in their writings. He shewed the utmost attention to professor Kalm, when he was here in 1748, by introducing him to the curious gardens, and accompanying him in several botanical excursions in the environs. The same civilities he manifested to the present eminent Dr. Pallas, of Petersburg, during his abode in England, from July 1761 to April 1762.

Mr. Watson's earliest paper on the subject of Botany, was an account of the celebrated *Haller's Enumeratio Stirpium Helveticæ*, extracted from the Latin, and illustrated with a *conspicius* of Haller's method, and with various observations. This was printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLII. p. 336—80.

In the same volume, p. 599, and the succeeding volume, page 51, he excited the attention of the curious, in this way, by some critical re-

marks on the Rev. Mr. Pickering's paper, concerning the seeds of mulberry-trees, which that gentleman having seen a short time before, considered as a new discovery; whereas Mr. Watson shewed that they had been demonstrated several years prior to that period, by *M. Micheli*, in his *Nova Plantarum Genera. Flor. 1729*. But that which attracted the attention of foreign botanists particularly, was his description of a rare and elegant species of fungus, called from its form *geaster*. This was written in Latin, and accompanied with an engraving*.

In the same volume also, page 18, he inserted some very instructive observations on the *cicuta*, or common hemlock, occasioned by the death of two of the Dutch soldiers at Waltham Abbey, which happened in consequence of their having eaten this herb instead of greens.

The death of two of the French prisoners, in 1746, occasioned by their eating the roots of the hemlock dropwort, produced from Mr. Watson a paper, which, in an eminent manner, exemplified his skill in the knowledge of plants. It abounds with curious and critical observations on that plant, and the *cicuta viresca*, with which it had been frequently confounded, as both had also been mistaken for water parsnip. It is accompanied with an engraving of the plants by Mr. Ehret†. Some years after, in 1758, Mr. Watson had occasion to confirm the fatal effects of this plant, by the death of a person at Havant, in Hampshire, from having taken the juice of the root instead of that of the water parsnip‡.

Anchor Tavern, and written by the Secretary to that Society, who had long lived in habits of intimate friendship with him; a gentleman equally distinguished for his learning, and the readiness with which he communicates to the public every thing that tends to improve science or enlarge knowledge. Those extracts from the papers of the Royal Society which relate to botany and natural history, were collected and arranged by a physician and naturalist in the West of England, whose merit is well known in the philosophic world, and who was also the old and intimate friend of Sir William Watson.

* See Philosoph. Transf. vol. XLIII. pag. 234.

† See Phil. Transf. vol. XLIV. page 227—245.

‡ See vol. L. page 856.

In vol. XLV. page 564—578, is printed a translation by Mr. Watson, of a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, from Dr. *Garcin* of Neufchatel, containing a complete history of the Cypress, or *Alcanna* of the ancients, called by Linnaeus *Larussia inermis*, so famous for its use, both in medicine and as a dye, all over the east, inasmuch, that at Constantinople the duty on it amounts to 18000 ducats annually.

In 1746, in company with Dr. Michell, he examined the remains of the garden at Lambeth, formerly belonging to the Tradescants, men famous in their day for being the first collectors of subjects in natural history. There Mr. Watson found the *Arbutus*, the *Cupressus Americana*, and other exotics, in a vigorous state, after having sustained the winters of this climate for 120 years.*

In vol. LXVII. p. 169, are printed some very curious and interesting particulars relating to the sexes of plants, which tend to confirm the truth of that doctrine in a remarkable manner. These were occasioned by a letter from Mr. *Mylius*, of Berlin, informing Mr. Watson, that a tree of the *Palma major foliis flabelli-formibus*, which, although it had borne fruit for thirty years past, had never brought any to perfection, till the flowers of a male tree brought from Leipzig, twenty German miles distant, had been suspended over its branches. After this, the tree yielded the first year above an hundred, and the second, on repeating the experiment, above two thousand ripe fruit, from which some young trees were raised.

In the same vol. page 196, are some remarks on a case of two women in Brabant, who had been nearly poisoned by eating the leaves of what had been called *White Henbane*; but Mr. Watson proved that it must have been the *Hyoscyamus Niger*, since the white does not grow spontaneously in that country.

In 1751 Mr. Watson paid the same tribute to the memory of Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, the friend and patron of Mr. Ray, as he had done to that of the Tradescants, and gave a list of thirty-three exotic trees, which were then remaining in the garden at Fulham. This catalogue proves, in a striking manner, the facility with which trees of very different latitudes may become naturalized in England †.

In the same volume, page 401, are some observations on the true cinnamon, occasioned by a large specimen of the tree, equal in size to a walking cane, sent over by Mr. Robins to Dr. Letherland, and which was exhibited before the Royal Society.

In the year 1752 Mr. Watson laid before the Society two rare English plants, the *Lathraea Squamaria*, and the *Dentaria Bulbifera*; the latter unnoticed by Mr. Ray or Dillenius. Both these were found near Hatfield by Mr. Blackstone ‡. He also describes, in this volume, the *Conserva Egaropila* of Linnaeus, then newly found in England, and sent to him from Yorkshire §.

Mr. Watson, according to every appearance, was the first who communicated to the English reader, an account of a revolution which was about to take place, among the learned in botany and zoology, respecting the removal of a large body of marine productions, which had heretofore been ranked among vegetables, but which were now proved to be of animal origin, and stand under the name of zoophytes in the present system of nature. It may be easily seen, that this respects the corals, corallines, echinæ, madrepores, sponges, &c. and although even *Gesner*, *Imperatus*, and *Rumphius*, had some obscure ideas relating to the dubious structure of this class, yet the full discovery that these substances were the fabrications of Polypes, was owing to *M. Peyssonnel*,

* See vol. XLVI. page 160.

† See vol. XLVII. page 241.

‡ See vol. XLVII. page 428.

§ See page 498, as above.

physician at Guadaloupe. This gentleman had imbibed this opinion first in 1723, at Marseilles, and confirmed it in 1725, on the coast of Barbary. While in Guadaloupe, he wrote a treatise of 400 pages in quarto, in proof of this subject, which he transmitted in manuscript to the Royal Society. This treatise, in which the author seemed to have put the matter out of doubt, as to the animal origin of these bodies, was translated, analyzed, and abridged in 1752, by Mr. Watson, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLVII. p. 445—469, at a time when the learned were wavering in their opinion on this matter. Mr. Trembley's investigation respecting the fresh water polypes, had paved the way for the reception of those truths, and Mr. Watson himself, in company with Mr. Trembley had an opportunity on the coast of Suffex, in one of the annual excursions which he seldom failed to make in the summer season, of verifying Mr. Peyssonel's system, on viewing the polypes of the corallines. Soon after this period Mr. Ellis took up the subject, and prosecuted it with a success which is now well known.

In vol. XLVIII. pag. 141—152, we find an account of the second volume of *Gmelin's Flora Siberica*, exhibiting some extracts relating to the cure of the venereal disease in Siberia, by the decoctions of a *circium* and an *iris*, and on the distillation of a spirituous liquor from the *spandylum*, or cow parsnip. At page 615, some observations, additional to those of Mr. Martyn, on the sex of the *holly tree*, which justified the removal of it to another class of the Linnæan system.

At page 811 remarks on the true species of the *Styptic Agaric*, which had just then excited the attention of the surgeons both in France and England, and which, in a short paper afterwards printed in vol. XLIX. page 28, Mr. Watson determined to be the *Agaricus pedis equini* facie of Tournefort,

or the *Boletus Igniarius* of Linnæus. These observations were introductory to Mr. Gooch's experiments on the styptic power of this substance.

In the same volume, page 360, were published some observations, tending to determine what was the *Byffus* of the ancients, occasioned by a substance sent over by Professor Bose, which was proved by Mr. Watson to be nothing but the common *Byffus Velutina*, in a bleached state; whereas the *Byffus* of the ancients was thought by Mr. Watson to be, most probably, a cotton, which is confirmed in a very elaborate and critical dissertation, written by Dr. Reinhold Forster, and published in 1776.

In 1754, Mr. Watson wrote an account of the first edition of the *Species Plantarum* of Linnæus, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year. It is not only highly worthy of being read, for the curious matter it contains, but also on account of its having produced from that celebrated professor a handsome letter, written in Latin, in which he takes occasion to acknowledge the candor of the author, in high terms, and vindicates himself for having, in his work above-mentioned, given to the *Meadea*, a plant so called by Catesby, in honor of Dr. Mead, a different name. Linnæus' letter was printed the succeeding year in the same publication.

Mr. Watson had been taught to know plants by the system and nomenclature of Ray, when trivial names were unknown; and he was so singularly happy in a tenacious memory, as to be able to repeat, with great readiness, the long names and synonymes, in use from the times of Bauhin, Gerard, and Parkinson, a task, from which he was relieved by the introduction of the Linnæan epithets. He lived to see the system of his much honored countryman give way to that of the Swede, which began to take place in England about this period, and with which also he made himself acquainted.

acquainted. His knowledge of plants, and the history of them in the various authors, was so eminently extensive, that his opinion was frequently appealed to as decisive on the subject; and some of his intimate friends say, that he was usually called "The living Lexicon of Botany."

These talents, it may be easily imagined, rendered him a welcome visitor to Sir Hans Sloane, who had retired to Chelsea in 1740. Mr. Watson, indeed, enjoyed no small share of the favor and esteem of that veteran in science, and was honored so far, as to be nominated among the trustees of the British Museum by Sir Hans himself, who died January 12, 1753, N. S. After its establishment in Montague-House, Mr. Watson was very assiduous, not only in the internal arrangement of the subjects, but also in getting the garden furnished with plants, inasmuch that, in the first year of its establishment, in 1756, it contained no fewer than six hundred species, all in a flourishing state.

In 1759, Mr. Miller paid Mr. Watson the tribute of calling a new genus in the Triandrous class of plants by his name, two species of which he has figured in the cuts adapted to the Gardener's Dictionary, tab. 276, et tab. 297, fig. second. It proved that Dr. Trew had given the name of *Meriania* to the plant figured in tab. 276, and Linnæus found himself obliged, by the rules of his system, to reduce these two species to his genus *Antibolyza*, already established in the *Species Plantarum*, thus sinking the generic term of *Watsonia*, and retaining Trew's, as a trivial name to the plant of tab. 276. It is to be regretted, that, in justice to Mr. Watson, who had deserved so eminently well of the science, he did not at least call the lesser species, tab. 297, fig. 2, of Miller, *Antibolyza Watsonia*, instead of *A. Merianella*.

We find also two curious zoologi-

cal articles laid before the Royal Society by Mr. Watson; one on the insect called the *vegetable fly*, which had imposed on the credulity of many, under the idea of its being an insect flying about with a vegetable growing on its back; but it was nothing more than a fungus of the *Clavaria* kind, growing from the dead nymph of a *Cicada**; the other, a description, accompanied by an engraving of the American Armadillo, *Dasyus Novemcinctus* of Linnæus†.

Having given ample specimens of Mr. Watson's genius and taste as a naturalist, we must now consider his talents in some other branches of knowledge. Among these, nothing, perhaps, contributed so much to extend his fame, and enlarge his connections with men of science, as his discoveries in Electricity. He became early enamoured with the phenomena of this wonderful agent in nature, an attention to which had been some time before excited among the philosophers of Europe, and particularly in England, by Mr. Stephen Grey, Mr. Wheeler, Dr. Desaguliers, and others.

About the year 1744, Mr. Watson took it up, and made several important discoveries in it. At this time it was no small advancement in the progress of electricity to be able to fire spirit of wine. He was the first in England who effected this, and he performed it both by the direct and the repulsive power of electricity. He afterwards fired inflammable air, gunpowder, and inflammable oils by the same means. Mr. Watson tried several other experiments, which helped to enlarge the power of the electrician; but the most important of his discoveries was, proving that the electric power was not created by the globe, or tube, but only collected by them. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Wilson made a like discovery, about the same time. It is easy to see the extreme utility of this discovery in conduct-

* See Phil. Transf. vol. LIII. page 71. fig. tab. 23.

† See vol. LIV. page 57.

ing all future experiments. It soon led to what he called the circulation of the electric matter.

Besides these valuable discoveries, the historian of electricity informs us, that Mr. Watson first observed the different color of the spark drawn from different bodies; that electricity suffered no refraction in passing through glass; that the power of electricity was not affected by the presence or absence of fire, since the sparks were equally strong from a freezing mixture as from red hot iron; that flame and smoke were conductors of electricity; and that the stroke was as the points of contact of the non-electrics on the outside of the glass. This discovery led to the coating of phials, to increase the power of accumulation, and qualified him eminently to be the principal actor in those famous experiments which were made on the Thames, and at Shooter's Hill, in the year 1747 and 1748; in one of which the electrical circuit extended four miles, in order to prove the velocity of electricity, the result of which convinced the attendants that it was instantaneous.

These, and other experiments, were made in so great a style, and with such success, as to draw the approbation and applause of almost all succeeding philosophers in that branch. Among others, the celebrated Volta has given him testimony of the excellence and greatness of his experiments, in a paper published within these few years. In that paper, he shews how simple electrical conductors might be so constructed, as not only to give shocks like the Leyden phial, but even such as are sufficiently powerful to kill large animals, and to equal the effects of lightning. He, however, expresses his despair of ever seeing such put into execution; but adds, "A Watson, perhaps, might be tempted to make the experiment; he, who, for another purpose, (which was, that he might shew the extreme velocity with which the electrical power communicated itself from one extremity of a conductor

"to the other, however great might be its length,) extended insulated iron wires to more than two miles in length, and to whom, on account of these very experiments, Muschenbroek took occasion to address himself as follows: *Magnificentissimi, &c.*"

It ought to be remembered, that Mr. Watson conducted his experiments with so much sagacity and address, relating to the impracticability of transmitting odors and the power of purgatives through glass, together with what was called the glory round the head on the beatification, boasted to have been done by some philosophers on the Continent, that he procured at length an acknowledgment from Mr. Bosc, of what he called, "an embellishment," in conducting the experiments, a procedure totally incompatible with the true spirit of a philosopher.

Mr. Watson's first papers on the subject of electricity, entitled, "Experiments and Observations tending to illustrate the Nature and Properties of Electricity," were printed in the XLIII. vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, and were afterwards separately published in octavo, and reached to a third or fourth edition. They were of so interesting a nature, that they gave him the lead, as it were, in this branch of science; and were not only the means of raising him to a high degree of estimation at home, but of extending his fame throughout all Europe. His house became the resort of the most ingenious and illustrious experimental philosophers that England could boast of. Several of the nobility attended on these occasions, and his present Majesty George III. when Prince of Wales, honored him with his presence. In short, there needs no greater confirmation of his merit as an electrician, than the public testimony conferred upon him by the Royal Society, which in 1745 honored him with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal, for his discoveries in electricity.

After this mark of distinction, Mr. Watson continued to prosecute electrical

trical studies and experiments, and to write on the subject for many years. Between the year 1745, the date of his first paper, and the year 1764, that of the last, we find no less than twenty papers written by him, and printed in the Philosophical Transactions, relating to electricity. The subject of the last was the apparatus for preserving buildings from the effects of lightning. He was afterwards one of the committee appointed by the society in 1772 to examine into the state of the powder magazines, at Purfleet; and, with the Honorable Mr. Cavendish, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Robertson, fixed on pointed conductors, as preferable to blunt ones; and, again, of the committee, in 1778, after the experiments of Mr. Wilson, in the Pantheon.

As Mr. Watson had constantly lived in London, he had been a curious observer of the wonderful increase and improvement of that vast city. He was acquainted, in no ordinary degree, with its history, and its police in general, and had particularly attended to those circumstances that were more immediately the objects of the philosopher and the physician. This knowledge enabled him frequently to suggest useful hints, one of which highly deserves to be mentioned. In the hard winter of 1756, he laid before the public some observations on preventing the freezing of water in the leaden pipes of the city of London, occasioned by the injudicious and ineffectual method practised frequently of strewing dung in the streets, over the pipes. These were printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, for January 1757, page 6, and pointed out a successful method of effecting the purpose, which had been employed by Mr. Watson himself, in the severe winter of 1739-40. He had besides, so early as the year 1742, made some observations on Mr. Sutton's ventilators, which were printed

in the XLII. vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, recommending some improvements in that useful invention.*

In 1753, he laid before the Royal Society Mr. Appleby's process for rendering sea water fresh, which was printed in vol. XLVIII. page 69.

In 1768, an account of Mr. Charles Miller's experiments in the sowing of wheat, and dividing the root, by which means were produced in one year, from one grain 21,109 ears; yielding three pecks and three quarters of clean corn. It is to be feared that this method cannot be rendered practicable on a large and agricultural plan.†

In vol. LIX. some account of the oil extracted from the ground pease *Arachis Hypogæa*, an oil so mild and well tasted, as to bid fair to supersede that of olives, or even that of almonds, in the places of its growth. The plant is cultivated in North Carolina, and may be advantageously raised in the sugar islands.‡

Of those papers that have a more immediate reference to physic, the earliest was published in the XLI. vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, page 623. "A case wherein part of the lungs was coughed up." And in the same vol. page 711, "Observations upon *Hydatides*, voided *per vaginam*."

In vol. XLIII. page 268, an account and analysis of a stone, which, when first taken out of the stomach of a coach horse, weighed three pounds, two ounces, avoirdupois, and measured seventeen inches by sixteen. On examination it appeared to be not so much a concretion of the kind called *Egagropila*, as of the bezoar die texture. Mr. Watson had afterwards an opportunity of exhibiting to the Society a calculus, taken from the belly of a mare, which weighed fifteen pounds twelve ounces. This, however, was ex-

* See page 62 as above.

† See vol. LVIII. of the Phil. Transf. page 203.

‡ See page 379.

ceeded by one from a dray-horse, that reached nineteen pounds avoirdupoise weight.*

In vol. XLVI. page 134, Mr. Watson laid before the Society "An account of the *Vomito prouto* of Carthagea," called by Sauvages, *Vomitus rabiosus*. This was extracted from Don Ulloa's Voyage, just then published at Madrid.

In the same vol. page 235, "Cases of the *Fætus in utero*, being differently affected by the small pox."

All who were acquainted with the extent of Mr. Watson's knowledge in the practice of physic, in natural history, and experimental philosophy, were not surprised to see him rise to the higher line of his profession. This event took place in 1757, previous to which he had been chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid; and he was created Doctor of Physic by the University of Halle, under a diploma bearing date September the 6th. The same honor was conferred upon him by that of Wirtemberg about the same time. Soon after he was disfranchised from the company of apothecaries, and became a licentiate of the college of physicians in 1759.

This alteration in his circumstances and prospects, hazardous as it might be considered by some, occasioned no diminution in his emoluments, but far the contrary. He had before this time removed from Aldergate-street, to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where he lived the remainder of his days, and now found himself at greater liberty to pursue his studies, and carry on at more leisure the extensive correspondence in which he was engaged both at home and abroad. He kept up a correspondence with Dr. Huxham for many years; abroad we find among his correspondents, the names of *Personnel*,

Clairaut, *Bosc*, the *Abbé Nollet*, and *Alamand*; and several additional names may be seen by the letters communicated by him to the Royal Society.

In October, 1762, Dr. Watson was chosen one of the physicians to the Foundling Hospital, which office he held during the remainder of his life.

In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. L. was printed part of a letter to Dr. Huxham, being an account of some extraordinary effects arising from convulsions in a young lady, which ended in a deprivation of her speech, temporary blindness, &c. These symptoms lasted fourteen months, and were at last removed suddenly, after she had heated herself by four hours dancing.†

Some observations on the *Lyncurium* of the ancients, tending to prove that it is the *Tourmalin* of the moderns.‡

Brief remarks on the influenza and the dysentery that succeeded it, in the year 1782, in a letter to Dr Huxham||.

In vol. LIII. page 10, Dr. Watson communicated to the Royal Society, the case of a girl in the Foundling Hospital, who was cured of a *Tetanus* by electricity, and in vol. LIV. page 239, the appearances observed on examining the lungs of a young man aged twenty eight, who had died asthmatic, and in whom that viscous was found in an extraordinary emphysematous state, and the pulmonary vein varicose in a great degree.

Observations on the degree of cold in January, 1767, from which it appears that the thermometer in London stood at 15½, when at the lowest on the 19th, at Norwich on the same day, it was observed to be so low as seven degrees.§

In 1768, Dr. Watson published a treatise on inoculation, containing

* See vol. XLVIII. page 800.
† See page 743 of the above vol.

‡ See vol. LI. page 394—8.

|| See vol. LII. page 646.

§ See vol. LVII. page 443.

a series of experiments made in the Foundling Hospital, designed to ascertain whether there was any specific virtue in preparatory medicines; whether the disease was more favorable when the matter was taken from the natural or the artificial pock; and whether the crude lymph, or highly concocted matter produced different effects. The result was what succeeding and ample experience has confirmed, that after due abstinence from animal food, and heating liquors, it is of small importance what kind of variolous matter is used.

Those who wish to see the papers of Sir William Watson printed in the Philosophical Transactions, in a more exact chronological order, are referred to the index to the Transactions lately published; but it may be proper to observe, that Mr. Maty, in that list, omitted to insert several that bear his name: which, though principally accounts of books, yet as they universally contain interesting observations interspersed, are highly worthy of notice. Such are the account of Haller's enumeration of the plants of Switzerland, in vol. XLII. That on Beccaria's Book *de Phosphoris noviter detectis*, in vol. XLIV. page 81—92. The letter from Dr. Garcin on the Cypress of the ancients. An account of Dr. Bohadsch's treatise, *De Electrizationis Utilitate in curandis morbis*, vol. XLVII. pag. 345—51. Of Dr. Bianchini's Treatise on the same subject, in the same volume, page 399—406. The account of the *Flora Siberica*, in vol. XLVIII. That of Abbé Noller's Treatise on Electricity, in the same page, 201—216. And the account of Dr. Springfield's Treatise on the *Carlshrad* waters.

Besides this, Mr. Maty has, by mistake, inserted in that index, two papers written by another hand, and only communicated to the Society by Dr. Watson's means. These are the History of the *Belladonna*, or Deadly Nightshade, and the Memoir on the *Lichens*, both printed in vol. L. of the Philosophical Transactions.

Of Dr. Watson's papers, published
VOL III.

in *The London Medical Observations*, it will be needless to give a particular account; as they are more recently published, and are well known to medical practitioners in general. The utility of magnesia, in large doses, in suppressing violent and incessant vomitings, as related in the first case in the third volume, has been several times confirmed by experience.

The *Hydrocephalus Internus*, of which Dr. Whytt, and others, as well as Dr. Watson, have written in so instructive a manner, deserves to be accurately noticed, and the knowledge of it frequently inculcated, as in the country, at least, it is certain that this disease is frequently mistaken, and treated as a putrid and comatose fever.

In 1784 Dr. Watson was chosen a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and made one of the *Electi*. In the succeeding year, he communicated to the College "The account of a disease occasioned by the transplanting of a tooth." This we believe was the last paper he wrote. It was inserted in the third volume of the *Medical Transactions*.

In 1786 Dr. Watson had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him, being one of the body deputed by the College, to congratulate his Majesty on his escape from assassination.

As Sir William Watson lived in intimacy with the most learned and illustrious Fellows of the Royal Society, so he himself was one of its most active members, and ever zealous in promoting the ends of that institution. For many years he was a frequent member of the council; and during the life-time of Sir John Pringle was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, which honorable office he continued to fill during the remainder of his life. He was a most constant attendant on the public meetings of the Society, and on the private associations of its members, especially on that formerly held every Thursday, at the Mitre, and now at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand.

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Notwithstanding the great fatigue to which Sir William Watson was subjected in his professional duty, and his laborious exertions in prosecuting his favorite objects, which were equally beneficial to mankind, and honorable to himself, he in general enjoyed a firm and sound state of health. It was sometimes interrupted by fits of the gout, but these seldom confined him to his house. In the year 1786 the decline of his health was very visible to his friends; his strength was greatly diminished, and he had lost much of that vivacity, which so strongly marked his character. He, however, continued his utility to the very verge of the grave, and died on the 10th of May 1787, in the perfect exercise of his senses, and the full possession of that esteem and regard of his surviving friends, which were the natural result of his shining abilities, added to the uniform propriety of his conduct.

Few men have inherited from nature more extensive talents than Sir William Watson, and few have made a better use of them. The wonderful strength and accuracy of his recollection, his intimate acquaintance with men, manners, and the objects of science, and the penetrating attention which he bestowed on the scientific topics of the day, always enabled him in a superior degree to communicate entertaining information, while the easy, free, and engaging manner, in which he conversed, rendered him a desirable associate in every society, and occasioned his company to be courted and frequented, by all contemporary philosophers.

In the younger part of his life he was noticed by those respectable characters Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, Martin Folkes, and others of the same rank and eminence, who very early introduced him into the Royal Society; and in the latter part of his time he enjoyed the friendship of Lord Charles Cavendish, the honorable Mr. Cavendish, Doctors Heberden

and Pitcairn, Sir John Pringle, Sir Joseph Banks, and Sir George Baker, all peculiarly distinguished in the philosophical world, and for their ardent zeal in promoting the cause of science and literature.

On the continent his connexions were also extensive and respectable. He lived in the freest habits of communication with the most celebrated foreign Literati, and maintained a regular correspondence with the ingenious philosophers and naturalists of every country, where the sciences were cultivated and held in estimation. Were proofs of this assertion necessary, there could be produced to the world, by his worthy son and representative, a very copious collection of letters, written to him by the greatest philosophers of his time, which are known to contain much matter of curious information; and which, if communicated, would be infinitely more interesting, than many of those insipid collections with which the time and pockets of the public are continually taxed.

As a physician, his humanity, assiduity, and caution, were eminently conspicuous; and his exact observance of the duties of social politeness must ever be remembered with pleasure by all those who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance. The smile of benignity was always displayed on his countenance; he invariably continued the general, the ready, and the obliging friend of mankind; he was respectful to the elder and superior, encouraging to the younger, and pleasant and easy to all with whom he had any intercourse. The same affability and good humor, which adorned his character in public life, were preserved also in the bosom of his family, and endeared him to those who were more immediately around him. He was scarcely ever out of temper; was always benignant and kind to his friends and relations, whilst he lived, and equally so when he died, as he disposed by will, of his large fortune, with that justice,

ice, judgment, and propriety, which gave universal satisfaction to all who were concerned.

"Sir William Watson had a natural activity, both of mind and body, that never allowed him to be indolent in the slightest degree. He was a most exact economist of his time, and throughout life a very early riser, being up usually in summer at six o'clock, and frequently sooner; thus securing to himself daily two or three uninterrupted hours for study. In his younger days these early hours were frequently given up to the purposes of simpling; but in riper years they were devoted to study. He read much and carefully; and his ardent and unremitting desire to be acquainted with the progress of all those sciences, which were his objects, joined to a vigorous and retentive memory, enabled him to treasure up a vast stock of knowledge. What he thus acquired he freely dispersed. His mode of conveying information was clear, forcible, and energetic, and justified the encomium bestowed upon him by a learned foreigner in a letter to a correspondent*. His li-

beral and communicative disposition and his courteous behaviour encouraged enquiry; and those who wished for information from him seldom departed without it. In his epistolary correspondence he was remarkably copious and precise, and such as enjoyed the privilege and pleasure of it, experienced in his punctuality another qualification which greatly enhanced its value." We shall conclude our account of the life and writings of this great and good man, with the following anecdote, which it would be injurious to his memory not to mention, and which equally displays his humanity, and the warmth with which he interested himself in the cases of his patients. Not many years before his death he was waked suddenly one morning very early by his servant, who came to inform him, that his house had been broken open, and that his plate (which was of considerable value) was stolen. "Is that all," said he coolly, "I was afraid you had brought me some alarming message from Mr. —, concerning whose dangerous situation I have been very uneasy all night."

ACCOUNT OF SOME EXPERIMENTS MADE TO ASCERTAIN THE DISTANCE TO WHICH AN ELECTRIC SHOCK CAN BE CARRIED.

HAVING mentioned in the life of Sir William Watson, that he took the lead in those grand experiments made upon Blackheath, and in other places, to measure the distance to which an electric shock can be carried, and the velocity with which it passes, we shall here give a fuller account of them, extracted from Dr Priestley's *History of Electricity*, as it may, perhaps, gratify the curiosity of some of our ingenious readers, who have never had an opportunity of perusing that work, or the *Philosophical Transactions*.

After telling us that the Abbé Noller gave the electric shock to one hundred and eighty of the French guards in the King's presence, and that afterwards at the grand convent of Carthusians at Paris, a company forming a line nine hundred toises in length, by means of iron wires, between every two persons, all received the shock at the same instant, he adds: "But these attempts of the French would scarce deserve to have been mentioned, but that they preceded the greater, the more accurate, and the more numerous experiments

* M. Michel, of Berlin. "*Watsonius Botanicus et Physicus clarus est et perspicax; homo itidemque humanissimus.*"

of the English. The names of the English gentlemen, animated with a truly philosophical spirit, and who were indefatigable in this business, deserve to be transmitted to posterity in every work of this nature.

The principal agent in this great scene was Dr. Watfon. He planned and directed all the operations, and never failed to be present at every experiment. His chief assistants were Martin Folkes, Esq. President of the Royal Society, Lord Charles Cavendish, Dr. Bevis, Mr. Graham, Dr. Birch, Mr. Peter Daval, Mr. Trembley, Mr. Ellicott, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Short. Many other persons, and some of distinction, gave their attendance occasionally.

Dr. Watfon, who wrote the history of their proceedings, in order to lay them before the Royal Society, begins with observing (what was verified in all their experiments) that the electric shock is not, strictly speaking, conducted in the shortest manner possible, unless the bodies through which it passes conduct equally well; for that, if they conduct unequally, the circuit is always formed through the best conductors, though the length of it be ever so great.

The first attempt these gentlemen made, was to convey the electric shock across the river Thames, making use of the water of the river for one part of the chain of communication. This they accomplished on the 14th and 18th of July, 1747, by fastening a wire all along Westminster bridge, at a considerable height above the water. One end of this wire communicated with the coating of a charged phial, the other being held by an observer, who, in his other hand, held an iron rod, which he dipped into the river. On the opposite side of the river, stood a gentleman, who, likewise, dipped an iron rod in the river, with one hand; and in the other, held a wire, the extre-

mity of which might be brought into contact with the wire of the phial.

Upon making the discharge, the shock was felt by the observers on both sides the river, but more sensibly by those who were stationed on the same side with the machine; part of the electric fire having gone from the wire down the moist stones of the bridge, thereby making several shorter circuits to the phial; but still all passing through the gentlemen who were stationed on the same side with the machine. This was, in a manner, demonstrated by some persons feeling a sensible shock in their arms and feet, who only happened to touch the wire, at the time of one of the discharges, when they were standing upon wet steps which led to the river. In one of the discharges made upon this occasion, spirits were kindled by the fire which had gone through the river.*

Upon this, and the subsequent occasions, the gentlemen made use of wires, in preference to chains, for this, among other reasons, that the electricity which was conducted by chains was not so strong, as that which was conducted by wires. This, as they well observed, was occasioned by the junctures of the links not being sufficiently close, as appeared by the snapping and flashing at every juncture, where there was the least separation. These lesser snappings, being numerous in the whole length of a chain, very sensibly lessened the great discharge at the gun barrel.

Their next attempt was to force the electrical shock to make a circuit of two miles, at the new river at Stoke Newington. This they performed on the 24th of July, 1747, at two places; at one of which the distance by land was eight hundred feet, and by water two thousand: in the other, the distance by land was two thousand eight hundred feet, and by water eight thousand. The disposition of the apparatus was similar to what they be-

* Phil. Transf. abridged, vol. X. page 349, &c.

fore used at Westminster bridge, and the effect answered their utmost expectations. But, as in both cases, the observers at both extremities of the chain, which terminated in the water, felt the shock, as well when they stood with their rods fixed into the earth twenty feet from the water, as when they were put into the river; it occasioned a doubt, whether the electric circuit was formed through the windings of the river, or a much shorter way, by the ground of the meadow: for the experiment plainly shewed, that the meadow ground, with the grass on it, conducted the electricity very well.

By subsequent experiments, they were fully convinced, that the electricity had not, in this case, been conveyed by the water of the river, which was two miles in length, but by land, where the distance was only one mile; in which space, however, the electric matter must necessarily have passed over the new river twice, have gone through several gravel pits, and a large stubble field.*

July 28th they repeated the experiment, at the same place, with the following variation of circumstances. The iron wire was, in its whole length, supported by dry sticks, and the observers stood upon original electrics; the effect of which was, that they felt the shock much more sensibly, than when the conducting wire had lain upon the ground, and when the observers had likewise stood upon the ground, as in the former experiment.

Afterwards, every thing else remaining as before, the observers were directed, instead of dipping their rods into the water, to put them into the ground, each one hundred and fifty feet from the water. They were both smartly struck, though they were distant from each other above five hundred feet†.

The same gentlemen, pleased with

the success of their former experiments, undertook another, the object of which was, to determine, whether the electric virtue could be conveyed through dry ground; and, at the same time, to carry it through water to a greater distance than they had done before. For this purpose, they pitched upon Highbury barn, beyond Islington, where they carried it into execution on the 5th of August, 1747. They chose a station for their machine, almost equally distant from two other stations for observers upon the new river; which were somewhat more than a mile asunder by land, and two miles by water. They had found the streets of London, when dry, to conduct very strongly, for about forty yards; and the dry road at Newington about the same distance. The event of this trial answered their expectations. The electric fire made the circuit of the water, when both the wires and the observers were supported upon original electrics, and the rods dipped into the river. They also both felt the shock, when one of the observers was placed in a dry gravelly pit, about three hundred yards nearer the machine than the former station, and one hundred yards distant from the river: from which the gentlemen were satisfied, that the dry gravelly ground had conducted the electricity as strongly as water.

From the shocks which the observers received in their bodies, when the electric power was conducted upon dry sticks, they were of opinion, that, from the difference of distance simply considered, the force of the shock, as far as they had yet experienced, was very little, if at all impaired. When the observers stood upon electrics, and touched the water, or the ground, with the iron rods, the shock was always felt in their arms or wrists; when they stood upon the ground with their iron

* Philosoph. Trans. abridged, vol. X. pag. 360.

† Ibid. page 357

rods, they felt the shock in their elbows, wrists, and ancles; and when they stood upon the ground without rods, the shock was always felt in the elbow and wrist of that hand which held the conducting wire, and in both ancles.*

The last attempt of this kind which these gentlemen made, and which required all their sagacity and address in the conduct of it, was to try whether the electric shock was perceptible at twice the distance to which they had before carried it, in ground perfectly dry, and where no water was near; and also to distinguish, if possible, the respective velocity of electricity and sound.

For this purpose, they fixed upon Shooter's hill, and made their first experiment on the 14th of August, 1747, a time, when, as it happened, but one shower of rain had fallen during five preceding weeks. The wire communicating with the iron rod, which made the discharge, was six thousand seven hundred and thirty two feet in length, and was supported all the way upon baked sticks; as was also the wire which communicated with the coating of the phial, which was three thousand eight hundred and sixty eight feet long, and the observers were distant from each other two miles. The result of the explosion demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the gentlemen present, that the circuit performed by the electric matter was four miles, viz. two miles of wire, and two of dry ground, the space between the extremities of the wires: a distance which, without trial, as they justly observed, was too great to be credited. A gun was discharged at the instant of the explosion, and the observers had stop watches in their hands, to note the moment when they felt the shock: but, as far as they could distinguish, the time in which the electric matter performed that

vast circuit might have been instantaneous.†

In all the explosions where the circuit was made of any considerable length, it was observed, that though the phial was very well charged, yet the snap at the gun barrel, made by the explosion, was not near so loud as when the circuit was formed in a room; so that a by-slander, says Dr. Watson, though versed in those operations, would not imagine, from seeing the flash, and hearing the report, that the stroke, at the extremity of the conducting wire, could have been considerable; the contrary whereof, when the wires were properly managed, he says, always happened.

Still, the gentlemen, unwearied in these pursuits, were desirous, if possible, to ascertain the absolute velocity of electricity at a certain distance; because, though in the last experiment, the time of its progress was certainly very small, if any, they were desirous of knowing, small as that time might be, whether it was measurable, and Dr. Watson had contrived an excellent method for that purpose.

Accordingly, on the 5th of August, 1748, the gentlemen met once more, and the last time, at Shooter's hill; when it was agreed to make an electric circuit of two miles, by several turnings of the wire, in the same field. The middle of this circuit, they contrived to be in the same room with the machine, where an observer took in each hand one of the extremities of the wires, each of which was a mile in length. In this excellent disposition of the apparatus, in which the time between the explosion and the shock might have been observed to the greatest exactness, the phial was discharged several times; but the observer always felt himself shocked at the very instant of making the explosion. Upon this the gentlemen were fully satisfied, that, through

* Phil. Tran. abridged, Vol. X. p. 363.

† Ibid. p. 360.

the whole length of this wire, which was 12276 feet in length, the velocity of the electric matter was instantaneous.*

These experiments excited the admiration of all foreign electricians.

Professor Muschenbroek, who was greatly satisfied with the extent and success of them, said, in a letter to Dr. Watson, upon the occasion. *Magnificentissimis tuis experimentis superasti conatus omnium.*"

ON INTEMPERANCE.

FROM ANDREWS' ANECDOTES.

THE merry sin of drunkenness has met with so many, not only apologists, but even panegyrist, that every thing which can now be brought forward on the subject, must have been long anticipated. That poets should have ranged themselves under the banner of Bacchus, cannot be wondered at. Their jovial and easy manners suit well with those of his worshippers. Anacreon, who was one of the heartiest friends to the cause, after describing the elevation of spirit which his wine had blessed him with—

I kick the world before me,

proceeds to make a very simple excuse for losing his senses by too much liquor—

Say, is't not better far, dead drunk to fall Than to expire, and not revive at all?

Horace, who did every thing with grace, makes a most elegant eulogium on wine in the 21st ode of his 3d book, and in his epistles, in order completely to unite poetry with drinking, after having denied all possibility of fame to water-drinking bards, he intimates that the muses themselves had no objection to the flowing bowl.

Vina fere dulces oluerunt manè Camenæ.†

Many philosophers have taken the tipplers part. Seneca even carries his complacency so far, as to advise men of high-strained minds to get drunk now and then—

*Non ut mergat nos, sed ut deprimat.†
DE TRANQUILLITATE ANIMÆ.*

He adds, soon afterwards, "Do you call Cato's excess in wine, a vice? Much sooner may you be able to prove drunkenness to be a virtue, than Cato to be vicious."

The grave Lucretius must have been pretty well acquainted with good liquor, to have so perfectly described its effects.

—Cum vini vis penetravit,
Consequitur gravitas membrorum, præpedi-
untur
Crura vacillanti, tardescit lingua, madet |
mens,
Nant oculi, clamor, singultus, jurgia glis-
cunt §
LUCRET. L. 3.

The humorous French philosopher, Montaigne, adduces a thousand arguments in favor of wine, although he professes himself not to be attached to it. "Lucius Piso," he remarks, from Seneca, "and Cornelius Cossus, were successively entrusted with secrets of the utmost importance; the first by Augustus, the other by Tiberius. These they were never known

* Phil. Trans. abridged, Vol. X. p. 368.

† It appear'd, by the favor exhal'd from their lips,
That each Muse, in the morning, had taken her tips.

‡ Not that it may overpower us, but only relax our overstrained faculties.

§ When once their pates with wine are fraught,

Their limbs begin to totter,
Their speech is check'd, confus'd each thought,
Each passion too grows hotter;
With stuttering tongue, and staring eye,
They hiccup mutual wrath and obloquy.

"to betray, although each was noted"
 "for such excess in wine, as to have
 "been carried from the senate-house,
 "repeatedly, in a state, which we
 "should call, dead-drunk."

Hesterno inflatum venas, de more Lyæo.*
 VIRGIL.

The Germans always loved the pleasures of Bacchus: it was one of them, either the celebrated Daniel Heinfius, as Menage † tells us, or Petrus Paganus, Poetical Professor, at Marpourg, in Hesse, according to Duchat, that was the author of a well-known comic distich, which attempts to stutter and stagger like its author.

"Sta, pes! Sta, mi pes! Sta pes! Ne la-
 "ber, mi pes!"

"Ni steteris, lapides hi, mihi lectus erint."
 Thus attempted in English—

"How you totter, good feet! Have a care
 "of my bones!"

"If you fail me, I pass all the night on
 these stones."

One might presume that the Zapovavian Cossacks were truly addicted to the pleasures of the table, since their chief magistrate, chosen by themselves, is not (as Bell informs us) called their Prince, or Duke, or General, but Cashta-var, which literally signifies Chief-cook ‡.

Were our honest countryman, Howell's remedy against the love of drinking effectual, it might be of service to the world to repeat it. But although its success be doubtful, its oddity may entertain. "The German mothers, to make their sons fall into hatred of wine, do use, when they are little, to put owls eggs into a cup of rhenish, and sometimes a little living eel, which twinging in the wine, while the child is drinking, so scares him, that many come to abhor, and

have an antipathy to wine, all their lives after."

The following passage is quoted from Hollinghead, "As for drink, it is not usually set on the table in pots or cruets, but each one calleth for a cup of such as he listeth to have, or as necessity urgeth him, so that when he hath tasted of it, he delivereth his cup again to some one of the standers by, who making it clean, restoreth it to the cupboard from whence he fetched the same. By this occasion much idle tippling is cut off."

It is singular that the same custom should still continue to distinguish the meals of the English from those of their neighbours, though perhaps not always with the effect mentioned in the last sentence.

It is true of late it has become the fashion to put wine on the table during meal time in England, but it has not long been introduced, and the custom is very far from being general.

The elegant, polished females bred in the court of Louis XIV. were far less scrupulous in point of temperance than we should readily believe, had we not so indisputable an evidence as the Duchefs of Orleans (Charlotte Elizabeth) in a letter dated May 21, 1716. "The Duchefs of Bourbon (daughter of Madame de Montespan) can drink a vast deal without having her senses disordered. Her daughters wish to follow her example, but they have not heads strong enough to bear so much liquor." The Editor of these letters remarks, that about this period, the practice of hard-drinking prevailed much among women of the best education and highest rank.

* "Their veins still swell'd with wine of yesterday

† The facetious Frenchman, however, carries his ardor as an apologist too far, when he deigns to misquote Juvenal. Sat. 15. l. 47. And instead of

"Adde quod & facilis victoria de maddidis,"

chuses to read—

— "Nec facilis victoria, &c."

this totally alters the sense and meaning of the Poet's expression, which was by no means intended to exalt drunkards into warriors.

‡ The cook among the Janizaries, is in high rank.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VOGOULS, A PEOPLE OF SIBERIA.

FROM PALLAS' TRAVELS.

THE Vogouls generally live in families, or in very small bodies, in their forests: each family extend their territories as far as they are able to penetrate in their hunting excursions; but they always respect the possessions of that family who live nearest to them. Having no other occupation than hunting, necessity prevents them from living together in villages; on the contrary, it obliges them to retire to some distance from one another. Collected into large bodies, it would be impossible for them to find game enough for their subsistence. Though by hunting all kinds of animals, and particularly fables, the greater number of them are enabled to live comfortably, they breed no horses; these would be almost useless to them, because they find it more convenient to traverse their marshy forests on foot; besides, they have no pastures to feed them, and these animals would always be exposed to the danger of being devoured by the bears, with which this country abounds. Those even who are rich have only a few cows, which remain near their huts, under the care of their wives: very few of them possess dogs, and they have no other domestic animals. Nature, however, in return, has supplied them with abundance of wild animals. Their principal food consists of the flesh of the elk. Each community has enclosures of ten or twelve *vershs** in circumference, and even more, in their forests, which are surrounded by the trunks of trees laid one upon another, or by young pines and firs interwoven between posts erected at certain distances. The Vogouls are extremely jealous respecting the security of these enclosures; and they guard them with great care, to prevent any one from

coming to steal their grafs, cut their wood, or to settle there and seize upon their game. These enclosures have openings here and there, in which gins and traps are placed to catch various kinds of game. In these they often catch the female elk with her young. Their most usual gins are bent bows, with their arrows. The Vogouls pay their tribute in elk skins, and sell the rest. Whatever remains of the flesh of these animals, which they cannot consume fresh, they cut into long bands, and dry it in the air without salt, or else smoke it. When dried they eat it roasted, and even sometimes raw. When they remain any time without catching game, or when they find themselves pressed by famine, they have recourse to the bones, which they break into small pieces, and dissolve to a jelly by boiling them in water: they are then satisfied with this fare until they can procure better provisions. They are, however, seldom reduced to this necessity, because, by means of their arrows or their musquets, they are always provided with game of every kind. Those who live near rivers find a ready resource in the fish, which they catch with their nets; for this purpose they make canoes of the trunks of trees, after the manner of the Russians, or after their own, with pieces of the bark of the birch tree, which they fix together with the sinews of the elk, and afterwards daub over with rosin. These provisions, with the fruit of the cedar, and the seeds which they find in their marshes, constitute all their subsistence. They are never attacked by the scurvy, and they make use of no plant or remedy whatever. Their healthiness perhaps is owing to their not eating salt, and to their being enured to their climate:

* A *versh* is a Russian league.

few of them, however, attain to a great age. The Russians sell them meal, with which they make various kinds of cakes; and they consider themselves as extremely happy when they can procure spirituous liquors. They purchase from the Russians every thing necessary for their dress, for they are not acquainted with the manner of preparing furs and skins. For gloves they use the feet of the elk, which they prepare by moistening them with grease or fish oil, and they rub them in their hands until the skin becomes quite soft. Their snow shoes they cover with the skin of the elk, which they soften with turpentine, or with a peculiar kind of glue. This glue is made of the blood of the elk and meal, or from the horns of that animal. This mixture they leave in a warm frying pan during the night. In person the Vogouls are small and effeminate; they have a considerable resemblance to the Kalmouks, except that they are somewhat whiter. Their faces are round; and for this reason their women, who are accounted amorous, appear to be pretty. They have long brown or black hair: few of them have it fair or red. They have little beard, and it grows up very late. The upper dress of their women consists of a large kind of shift, of coarse white cloth, which reaches down to their heels. They wear a handkerchief around their heads, and below it a black bandage, ornamented with bits of coral. The young women wear their hair in tresses, like those of Russia. These people have adopted many of the modes and customs of the Russians, as well as their dances, which they prefer to their own. Their dancing consists in making short steps continually, with their feet very near to one another. In this manner the couple dance round face to face, fixed in one place, or having their arms locked together, and back to back. While they dance they hold a white handkerchief in their hands, with which, as well as with their heads, they make various gestures, marking the cadence very

exactly by a small agitation of the body. Their usual instrument of music is a kind of harp, which they call *Schongouri*. It is shaped like a canoe, has seven strings made of catgut, which are fixed to one end of the instrument by a peg that goes across it, and are tuned by other small pegs placed at the other end. The musician holds the instrument on his knees, stamps the strings with his right hand, and plays with the left. Their airs are simple and harmonious, and in the taste of those of the Tartars. Their language appears to have much affinity with that of the Finlanders, as far as I was able to discover by their vocabulary. They have, however, many dialects: that of the Vogouls on the banks of the Sofva differs from those on the Toura, both in the pronunciation, which is shorter and more masculine, and in the manner of expression. The former are much livelier than the rest, who are naturally phlegmatic.

The winter huts of the Vogouls, who have not houses like those of the Russian peasants, are constructed of wood, in a square form, and without an elevated roof. The door fronts either the east or the west. On the left of the door, against the wall, is erected a low stove, having a chimney on one side, above which there is a square opening, to give a passage to the smoke, and to admit light. Opposite to the stove stands a large bench, which serves as a bed; and close to the fourth side of the hut there is another bench, upon which the family sit. Before this apartment there is generally another, which is covered, and in which they keep their vases and utensils. The latter consist principally of wooden troughs, and barrels, made of the trunk of the birch tree, hollowed out, or of the bark of the same tree, which they employ for various purposes. They make cups and plates of it; and the women long cradles, in the form of little boats, which they suspend in the air for the purpose of laying their children to sleep in them. They
make

make a kind still smaller, to carry them on their backs. With the thin upper rind of the birch tree, after it has been well cleaned and boiled, they make all kinds of small boxes. To accomplish this they double the bark, and having sewed it together with thread made of sinews, ornament them with chips cut exceedingly thin. In these boxes they keep their trinkets and toys. During the summer they live in huts made of the bark of the birch tree, before which they keep a continual fire, to drive away the flies and gnats, which swarm in this country, and which, without this precaution, would not leave them at rest a single moment. Near them they keep their domestic animals, which serve them as company. These people may be seen in their forests, all employed in constructing their huts, with pieces of the bark of the birch tree, supported by high poles and stakes.

With regard to their religion, I was not able to get a thorough knowledge of it, because they take a great deal of pains to conceal their prejudices; but they all profess to be Christians. It is, however, certain that they have a great number of idols, which they privately worship, especially when they set out to hunt: they seem, indeed, to have preserved much of their ancient idolatry. When they depart to hunt elks, fables, &c. they invoke particular divinities, and sacrifice some of these animals before their idols or images. Near the Sofva, at the winter habitation of a rich Vogoul, called Denichchin, may be seen a rude figure of stone, which represents a young elk. Respecting

this wonderful petrification a great number of fables are told, and a hut has been erected on purpose to cover it. Many of the Vogouls come hither from a great distance to repeat prayers, to offer up sacrifices, and to present offerings, in order that they may be successful in hunting. I was assured that they had in their houses idols of the same kind, formed of wood, the eyes of which were made of bits of lead, or of coral. About a year before I was in this country, some people who were employed to search for mines, in traversing a forest that had been consumed by fire, discovered between the Sofva and the Lobva a copper statue, near a very tall pine. It represented a man holding a javelin, and was probably an idol of the Vogouls. These people, before they were converted, generally kept their idols in caves of their rocks, or on the tops of steep precipices and tall pines, that they might excite the greater veneration. Near the Lobva, above the rivulet of Schaitanka, in a calcareous mountain, there is a grotto, which is still considered as a Vogoul temple. It is filled with the bones of victims and small images; copper rings with figures engraven on them, and other articles, which the Vogouls purchase from the Russians, and which they secretly worship, are sometimes found here. There are a great number of rivulets and streams in this part of Siberia, which bear the name of Schaitanka, or Schaitanskia, because the Vogouls sacrifice there to their idols, which by the Russians of that country are generally called Schaitan.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE INDIANS TO MAKE INDIGO.

BY MR. BRUNEL.*

IN order to make indigo, the Indians first dry the plants in the sun, and having spread them out on a platform, beat them with sticks to separate the stalks from the leaves, and which they winnow. They then

* Honorary Member of the Supreme Council of the isles of France and of Bourbon, of the Academy of Sciences of Batavia, &c. &c.

carefully collect the leaves, and put them into large earthen jars, which are closely stopped, to prevent the air from insinuating itself into them. After this process the leaves are again exposed to the sun, and reduced to powder, by pounding them in a mortar; and this powder is preserved very carefully in vessels, properly shut. According to these people, the attention bestowed to separate the stalks, the branches, and even the fibres from the leaves, contributes greatly to give indigo its proper quality.

When they are desirous of making it, they put this powder into a vessel filled with water: three hours after the liquor appears green on the surface, and the powder of a reddish copper color. Having shaken the whole, they pour the liquor into a jar, covered with a cloth, which suffers the water to filter through, but retains the sediment, which they collect, and add to that remaining in the first vessel. They then add some fresh water to it, shake it for two hours, and filter the liquor a second time through the cloth which covers the jar. This operation is renewed a third time, after which they throw away the sediment, as of no use. They then shake the extract contained in the jar evening and morning, for two hours, and continue this operation for three days.

To know the precise time when it is necessary to give over shaking it, the Indians pour a glassfull of the extract into a dissolution of a certain viscous earth, peculiar to their country, made in water. If the mixture is green, they again begin to shake it; but if it is black or bluish, they consider this part of the operation as not farther necessary.

The dissolution of this earth they pour into the extract: three or four hours after they empty the jar of water, and spread out the dregs, which it has precipitated while at rest, upon a cloth well stretched. When the indigo detaches itself easily from the cloth, they put it into pans of earthen ware not glazed, in which it is kneaded: it is then spread out upon a

sheet laid over a platform made of earth, and covered with a thin layer of fine sifted ashes. These ashes are employed to absorb the moisture of the paste, which is afterwards formed into balls, and dried until they no longer adhere to the hands. As soon as they are dry, a bluish substance appears upon the surface; they are then exposed in the shade for thirty-six or forty-eight hours, and afterwards to the evening and morning sun, until they are thoroughly dry and hard. The Indians pretend that the salts of the ashes contribute to render the color of the indigo much livelier. When they are desirous of giving cloth a violet gloss, they add to it a little of the tincture of Brazil wood.

With regard to the culture of the indigo plant, I shall only mention what may be most essential to be known. For cultivating it they choose the lightest and poorest soil. When the seeds are sown, they are suffered to spring up in the same spot, and are never watered: the culture of this plant, therefore, is attended with much less labor than that of rice, which is transplanted in small bunches, and frequently watered. The ground destined for the cultivation of indigo, is tilled three or four times; they then drive a flock of sheep upon it, for the space of eight days at least, because they consider the urine of these animals as an essential manure for this plant. The sediment procured in manufacturing it, as well as the stalks and branches of the plant, serve to fatten the soil. The Indians cut three crops yearly, after the plant has ceased to grow, and when the lower leaves begin to turn yellow. The plants are cut at the distance of two inches from the ground, and are carried away from break of day till the hour of eight in the morning. Though this plant is very vigorous, they dig up the roots after they have produced the three crops, of which I have spoken. In the planting season they prepare the earth in the same manner, and sow it every year with new seeds.

LETTERS RESPECTING BARBARY, AND THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

BY THE ABBE POIRET.

[Continued.]

LETTER XVI.

TO DR. FORRESTIER.

IN these regions of bloodshed and murder, when I hear from you, my dear doctor, I imagine myself transported to the bosom of my country, in the midst of my friends and relations. Your letters, indeed, awaken those desires which absence has not yet effaced, and which no length of time can ever destroy. I am not surprised that you can scarcely give credit to what I related in my last. I could, however, without offending against truth, relate something still more extraordinary. You cannot conceive what manners so sanguinary may produce: I who am upon the spot, and who omit no opportunity of discovering the cause, have not advanced much farther than you. The more I consider, the more my embarrassment encreases. I collect facts, note down my observations, and, when my ideas are once fixed, I shall make you acquainted with my sentiments. Of all the beings in nature, man is the most difficult to be known, and the last concerning whom an enlightened observer ought to hazard an opinion.

The Arabs follow, in a rude manner, the religion of Mahomet. They intermix it with many superstitions, and, attached to certain external ceremonies, seem to be ignorant of its real spirit. They observe very strictly the Ramadan, the Beyran, prayer, ablution, and make themselves be circumcised; but few of them abstain from wine, when they can procure it and drink it without being observed.

There are some who, under the title of *Papas*, wear hanging from their necks chaplets, composed of

large beads, and who preside at religious ceremonies; such as prayer, marriages, funerals, &c. but the people can readily dispense with their services. They employ their chaplets, as amongst us, to count the number of their prayers; and every time they drop a bead from their fingers, they say, *How great is God! There is only one God, and Mahomet is his prophet.* In this exclamation, and raising their thoughts towards God, all their prayers consist. These prayers they repeat wherever they may be; on a journey, in the midst of their labor, and in the silence of retirement. They pronounce their words with a strong emphasis, as if animated by some lively sensation, and struck with the majesty and beneficence of the Deity. Their manners, however, are quite contrary to these ideas.

Ablution among the Arabs is not observed in so rigorous a manner as among the Turks. It is sufficient if they wash some parts of their bodies, such as the arms, hands, feet, visage, and beard, which they generally do in the morning, in the evening, and after meals. Several of them neglect this practice; but they are more attentive to their prayers, which they every where repeat. Wherever they may be, whether in their tents, or in the fields, they throw themselves on their knees, cover their heads with their clothes, prostrate themselves three times to the earth, rise up and kneel down alternately, pronouncing each time, "How great is God! "Mahomet is his prophet." The Ramadan, which continues one moon, is the Lent of the Mahometans. During

ing that period they take no food till after sun set; and they even abstain from water, and from smoking. They suffer their hair to grow, and neither wash their clothes, nor shave their beards; they even affect to appear covered with filth and with dirt. They do the same when they lose a near relation, or when they have the death of any one to revenge.

To the Ramadan succeeds the Beyran, which continues several days. The Moors then dress themselves in their best clothes, shave their beards, and indulge in diversions and feasting. Different Douares visit each other reciprocally, and all enmity seems to be forgotten; but only during this festival.

I shall not enlarge farther, my dear doctor, on the principles of this religion, which is common to all the Mahometans, and of which so many others have already spoken; besides, these Arabs, who under the empire of the first Califs seized upon Barbary, are the; real Mussulmen: they were the first who received the doctrine of Mahomet. The Turks, descended from the ancient Syrtes, in passing from the Levant, adopted the religion of the country.

The laws of hospitality are held sacred among the Moors; at least among those who are under the direction of a Chief. The Mahometan stranger who arrives among them is received with apparent cordiality; he is presented with *courcouçon*, and is introduced into a tent, to repose during the night. Were he the most avowed enemy, when he is once admitted into the *douare*, he has seldom occasion to fear treachery. This, however, is not that generous and respectable hospitality, which formed among the ancient Patriarchs, as well as among the Romans, the sweetest bonds of fraternal friendship, which brought together strangers of all countries, and which honored humanity by preventing their wants. The Moors respect the life of their guest whilst he is in their tents; but if they have resolved to destroy him, they

wait until he has left the *Douare*: they then massacre, without pity, him whom the evening before they treated as a friend. The voice of blood, even in such circumstances, is not heard; and a brother often becomes the assassin of a brother, when interest occasions any division between them.

If the ancient hospitality no longer exists, I have, however, found some respectable monuments of it, and such as are well calculated to move the soul of the feeling traveller. Amidst these uninhabited deserts, in dry, sandy places, at a distance from springs and rivers, I have often met with small arches, in the form of niches, in the mason work of which were enscruled the remains of ancient earthen pitchers. These were destined to be filled with water, that the thirsty traveller might find in that sultry climate wherewith to quench his thirst. Thus the ancients, not contented with receiving a stranger, provided also for his most pressing wants, in places where otherwise, he could have found no kind of assistance. With what joy did I behold these valuable monuments of the humanity of the primitive men! In many other remains I beheld nothing but pride and vanity buried under piles of ruins. I beheld the tombs of the great overwhelmed with the wrecks of their own palaces. I for a moment admired some reliques of ancient architecture, but I quitted these ruins to go and indulge in pleasing melancholy at the sight of a monument, which time ought to have respected for the honor of humanity; or rather which humanity itself ought to have revered. What a lesson is here exhibited for the Arabs of the present day, were they capable of feeling it! They are not, however, ignorant of the use of these water pitchers; for it was from them that I derived my information.

The system of predestination, so generally adopted by all the Mahometans, renders the Moors almost indifferent with regard to whatever may befall them. I never heard them complain

complain of their situation; each is contented with his own: satisfied with the present, they forget the past, care little for the future, and survey death as a necessary event, to which they submit without murmuring.

Have their flocks and tents been carried away—Are they threatened by some great danger, persecuted by their Chief, or driven from their possessions—Amidst the greatest misfortunes, they make use of no other expression but this, *God will have it so*. I have seen some of them, who, when cired by their sovereigns to appear before them, and when almost certain of being sacrificed to their avarice, departed with astonishing composure. If any emotion of fear arose in their souls, the idea of predestination immediately produced a calm, and silenced the voice of nature. It is also to this comforting prepossession that they are indebted for that indifference with which they behold the plague exercising the greatest ravages amongst them. How often have I seen them, during this destructive contagion, wait for death without the least emotion; discharge all the duties of humanity to those who were infected, cleanse their ulcers, inter the dead, and, without any precaution, put on the clothes of those who had perished by this cruel malady. They are not, however, ignorant of the dangers of communication; but they destroy every objection by these words, *My destiny is written: God will have it so*.

As far as I have observed, the Arabs do not give to predestination the same extent as we. They apply it only to physical events, and seldom to moral actions. They believe in free will, and rather attached to the exterior rites of their religion, give themselves up to the ferocity of their character, without seeming to reflect on the morality of their conduct. Hence arise a multitude of false deductions and contradictions, which are not surprising in a nation equally rude and ignorant; and hence those numerous errors in the relations of travellers

who have resided only for a short time among these people, whose manners they wished to describe. Whoever, for example, newly landed upon these coasts, should advance towards the infected tents; whoever should have seen, as I have, a father of a family distribute, without a tear, to his wives and children the cloth which was to wrap up their bodies after death, and the latter receive it with a stoic tranquillity, would undoubtedly imagine himself transported into a society of philosophers; especially if he should be present at the festivals, dances, and public marks of joy, which they exhibit amidst the ravages of the plague. What would he think on seeing a son discharge towards his father the last duties of humanity, and, without considering the danger of contact, take the clothes from his body, wash it with care, and commit it to the earth with his own hands?

Such actions among us would be considered as heroic. Among the Arabs, however, they are only the consequences of their system. To undeceive them on this head would be destroying their tranquillity amidst the despotism and continual alarms, which oppress them. This system in our religion would open a door to every crime, by depriving us of moral liberty; but among the Mahometans it produces resignation to the will of the Supreme Being, and is attended with no other inconvenience than that of making them neglect those precautions which are necessary to guard them from physical evils. Dangerous in the religion of Jesus Christ, it is become a master-piece of policy and philosophy in that of Mahomet. It differs little from that resignation to Providence enjoined by Christianity; but it is ill understood, and carried too far among the Mahometans.

It is also from the principles of their religion that the Arabs have a kind of veneration for fools, whom they consider as saints, and as privileged beings favored by heaven. I found one at the Douare of Ali-Bey, who was perfectly naked: he entered
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with freedom into all the tents, and presented himself before the women without giving the least offence to their husbands. To stop him, or to treat him with rudeness, would have been an action worthy of punishment. He could go and eat wherever he chose, and no one refused to give him what he wished for. Ali-Bey himself endured his importunities and familiarity with a most astonishing complaisance. I have the honor to be, &c.

LETTER XVII.

THE ravage which the plague occasions in this country, my dear doctor, is so great, that amidst these melancholy desarts I scarcely meet with any thing but graves; and instead of perfumes, my nostrils are assailed with the effluvia proceeding from dead bodies buried at a very small distance from the surface of the earth. These dismal remains of the spoils of humanity, deposited here and there in this solitary country, throw a gloom over my imagination, and present it with nothing but a picture of our destruction.

These Arabs, who set so little value on the lives of mankind, respect their remains, and take the utmost care of their interment: the want of it they consider as one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen; and in the present desolation they die with composure when they are certain of leaving some one behind them to bury them. The severest punishment, therefore, among them, is to be cut to pieces and thrown to the dogs. Their funeral ceremonies, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing them, are as follow:

Scarcely has an Arab breathed his last, when his body is carefully washed; after which it is wrapped up in a winding sheet of white cloth, reserved by the Arabs for that purpose. This cloth is manufactured in the towns of Arabia; but they set a much higher value upon that which is

brought them by pilgrims from Mecca, and which has been blessed by the principal Iman. This benediction is expensive, it is true; but the singular favors annexed to it make them forget what it costs them.

As soon as the dead body is purified it is placed upon a kind of litter, and is carried to the place of interment, either on horseback, or by the friends and relations of the deceased. While the men are employed in digging the grave, the women squat down in a circle around the body, which they feel and uncover, and afterwards converse together with much indifference, but every now and then they break off their discourse, to give vent to their lamentations, to ask the body questions, and to beseech it in the most earnest manner to return again, and to take up its abode amongst them. "Why," say they, "hast thou quitted us? Did we not prepare thy *courcouon* well? Alas! shall thy children then be hold thee no more? At present, since thou hast plunged them in sadness and woe, nothing is left for them to do, but to sigh and weep. Ah! return again with us; nothing shall be wanting to thee. But thou hearest us no more; thou no longer givest an answer to our words; thou hearest only our sighs," &c. and other expressions of the same kind, which I have often made the Arabs translate to me, whilst I was assisting at these mournful ceremonies. These dismal lamentations, which display a natural and pathetic eloquence, would have a powerful effect in moving the hearts of the spectators, did they not see these very women, a moment after, throw aside that external appearance of the deepest grief, talk and laugh together, and afterwards return to their former wailings.

During these tender complaints they tear their hair, and open the veins of their temples with their nails, while the blood trickles down, mingled with their tears, and exhibits an appearance of the deepest despair.

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When the grave is finished the body is deposited in it on its side, and with the face turned towards the east. One of their *Papas* puts into its hands a letter of recommendation to Mahomet; after which a kind of arch is formed over it with branches of trees, in order that the earth may not touch it. When the grave is covered with earth, other branches of trees are laid over it, and a quantity of large stones, to prevent savage animals from coming during the night to devour the body. In the middle of the stones an opening is left, where they deposit earthen vessels, and other family utensils; but this is only done to Arabs of a certain rank. Before they quit the grave, they erect in the middle of it a kind of funeral flag, which is generally a piece of the clothes of the deceased fixed to the end of a stick. When the ceremony is finished each returns home with the greatest tranquillity, and without shewing in their exterior appearance any signs of the melancholy duty which they have been discharging.

The nearest relations and friends of the deceased go, from time to time, to visit his tomb. They remove some stones from it, and in part uncover the body, to see that the person has not returned to life; and when the smell convinces them of the contrary, they renew their wailing and lamentations, as above described. Some scatter a little lime over the stones, to make this rude tomb look somewhat brighter. On every holiday the Arabs go in crowds to visit the tombs of their dead, and to bedew them with their tears.

This ceremony, with which I was not acquainted, put me one day in a dreadful fright. Having gone out with my servant in search of plants, among the rocks near La Calle, at a time when we were at war with the Nadis, I was suddenly alarmed with the report of two fuses, and a confused noise of warlike instruments, mixed with tumultuous cries. I immediately mounted to the top of a high rock, and perceived at a dis-

VOL. III.

tance a great number of Arabian horsemen, who were advancing on a full trot amidst a cloud of dust, and directing their course towards the spot where I stood. They had displayed the standard of Mahomet, and this military appearance terrified me to such a degree, that I gave myself up for lost, imagining them to be a troop of the Nadis. Not being able to return to La Calle without running the risk of being seized by these horsemen, I resolved to hide myself in some thick bushes, though with little hopes of remaining safe in a retreat, which two hundred men, scattered here and there, might have easily discovered. When these Arabs were near enough to be distinguished, my servant assured me that they were Zulmis, a people among whom I had often resided, and that he knew many of them. Emboldened by this discovery, we sallied forth from our retreat, and having gone to meet them, they immediately knew me, and told me that they were on their way to a mosque, at a little distance, to celebrate the festival of the Beyran, and to visit the tombs of the dead. Overjoyed at being so agreeably disappointed, I left them to discharge their religious duties, and continued my botanical researches, which this false alarm had interrupted.

The Arabs, as is customary among us, pay reciprocal visits, in order to condole with one another. When any of them has lost a relation, all his friends and neighbors go to visit him. The men visit the men, and the women do the same to those of their own sex; and on the first interview both parties begin to weep, and to send forth loud and lamentable cries. These cries are proportioned to their dignity. When a person mourns for a superior, he howls with all his might; for an equal, his noise is not quite so loud. Chiefs give vent only to a few sighs, unless it be for another Chief. All this is generally prescribed. A moment after, their joy is revived, and they think no more of their mourning, unless a stranger arrives,

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rives, with whom they must again commence their howlings. These ceremonies are not confined to one visit; they are repeated during eight days or a fortnight, and sometimes much longer. When they are informed of the death of an Arab, in a *duare* where any of the relations of the deceased reside, men, women, and children all immediately begin to howl as loud as they possibly can. The dogs, too, frightened by their horrid din, join in chorus; but their grief is soon allayed, and tranquillity is again restored.

In cities, those of them who are devout consider it as a very great act of religion to convey the dead to the grave. If they see a funeral passing, they instantly quit their occupations, and take the places of those who carry the coffin, until they are relieved by others. The honor of interring the dead is not entrusted to mercenary hands; it is the duty of the nearest relation. Fathers inter their children, children their parents, and thus in order, according to the degree of relationship. One or more *Papas* always assist at these ceremonies, who sing or recite some verses of the *Coran*, and give the deceased a commendatory epistle to the holy prophet.

LETTER XVIII.

You desire to know, my dear doctor, if there are still any celebrated physicians amongst a people who produced the fathers of medicine. It will be easy to satisfy you respecting this question in a few words. The Arabs are acquainted with no other physician than nature, and with no other remedies but those which are prescribed by ignorance and superstition. This nation, which formerly gave birth to so many men able to cure the ills of humanity, are even ignorant of their former splendor, and have resigned to other nations the lamp which it first lighted. It is rather from ignorance than contempt,

that, in their maladies, they have no recourse to medicine. The European physicians, who happen to be amongst them, are very well received; and this character is the only thing that can make them respect the life of a stranger: they are then humane only for themselves, and personal interest makes them forget the natural ferocity of their temper. What is very singular, is, that these men, who are often not sensible of their being indisposed when they are really so, become sick, at least in imagination, when they see a physician: eager to receive his assistance, and fearing to let slip the opportunity, they examine their health so scrupulously, that there are few of them who do not think themselves under the necessity of taking physic, were it only by the way of a preventative. Not daring to decide themselves, whether they are well or not, they present their arms to the physician, that he may feel their pulse; and they can scarcely believe his decision when he assures them that they are in good health. They have so much confidence in letting blood, that the healthiest think they have occasion for this operation, which they consider as an universal remedy. For want of a surgeon they often bleed themselves, by a process which undoubtedly would be very terrible to those delicate people, who faint at the sight of a lancet.

The person who is about to perform the operation, begins by binding a bandage round the neck of his patient, so closely, that he is almost strangled. When the veins of the forehead appear swelled, by the blood checked in its circulation, the operator makes four or five incisions with a razor, and in a moment the patient's face is covered with blood, the effusion of which is assisted by rolling a cylindric bit of wood over the incisions. Sometimes the Arabs bleed themselves in the feet, but always by pursuing the same method. When the operation is finished, they wash the wounds, apply to them a little clayey earth softened in water, and bind

bind them up with a handkerchief. This operation does not prevent them from immediately following their usual occupations. To this, my dear doctor, is all the medicine of the Moors confined, if you except a few particular remedies, preserved by tradition, and administered with a certain mixture of superstition. They have much faith, also, in amulets and talismans, which are given them by the *Marabouts*.

The Moors, it is true, are not acquainted with that multitude of disorders which are the consequence of our luxury and intemperance. Those to which they are most subject arise from their excessive filthiness, from the marshy places which they inhabit, from their excesses with their women, or from the badness of their food. These are cutaneous disorders, intermittent or putrid fevers, rheumatism, and wasting of the humors and blood. The Arabs who inhabit the coasts are subject to the venereal disease, which they call the *malady of the Christians*, and which the latter indeed brought with them from Europe. They use no remedy for it. A corrupted mass of blood flows in their veins till the end of their days, and this blood gives birth to their children, unhappy victims to the debauchery of their fathers.

It must, however, be allowed, that this malady, on account of the pure air which the Moors continually inhale, the simplicity of their nourishment, or the effects of their climate, never occasions such horrid ravages among them as it often occasions in Europe.

At continual war one with another, the Arabs are much exposed to gun-shot wounds, and to fractures, but they leave them entirely to nature. Some cure, and others preserve, natural ulcers, which they retain during life. But if the Arabs do not derive the same assistance from medicine as we, they do not feel its inconveniencies: their imaginations are not frightened by the decisions of a physician, and the various medicines with which the apartments of our sick are furnished, neither offend their sight, nor damp their courage. As it is not necessary, on account of religion, or of their civil affairs, that they should be forewarned of their last hour, they expire without thinking on death. As long as they can move, they walk; if they cannot, they remain in one spot, stretched out on the earth, without ever pulling off their clothes. If the sick person foresees his last moment, he turns his face towards the east, and dies calmly, recommending himself to Mahomet. I have the honor to be, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN CUSTOMS AND INVENTIONS.

DIFFERENT substances were formerly employed, instead of books, for preserving knowledge. The first characters, as we learn from scripture, were traced out upon stone; but, in process of time, the leaves of the palm-tree, the outer and inner rind of the lime-tree, and the Egyptian *papyrus*, were used for the same purpose. Thin pieces of board, covered with wax, were also employed, upon which letters were formed with a sharp-pointed instrument of iron, called a *stylus*. Skins were afterwards substi-

tuted in the room of these, and especially those of sheep and goats; which gave rise to the invention of parchment. Lead, linen, silk, horn, and lastly, paper, were used in succession for writing. Books were formed, also, of certain parts of vegetables. This custom still subsists among the Kalmouk Tartars, and some other people of the North. When the ancients had occasion to treat of any subject that required length, they used leaves, or skins, stitched one to the end of another, which they named

rolls; a custom followed by the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, the Persians, and even by the Indians, and which continued several centuries after the birth of our Saviour. These books, composed of sheets stitched to one another, were rolled up on a piece of wood, named *umbilicus*; the outside of the leaves was called *frons*, and the extremities of the piece of wood *cornua*; they were ornamented with bits of ivory or silver, and even with gold and precious stones. When the volume was unrolled, it might be about a yard and a half in breadth, and four or five in length. The present form of books is said to have been invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus. The leaves of all books were formerly dipped in oil of cedar, or perfumed with the skin of the citron, to prevent them from being destroyed by insects. Before the invention of printing, books were more valuable and rare than precious stones. The barbarous nations of Europe had scarcely any till the time of Charlemagne, and from the reign of that Prince to Charles V. and from Charles V. to Francis I. they were still very scarce. Grecia, Countess of Anjou, purchased a Collection of Homilies, in 1067, under Philip I. for two hundred sheep, a measure of wheat, another of rye, a third of millet, and a certain quantity of martens' skins. From the eighth century of our era till the thirteenth, the Arabs alone were in possession of books. China was filled with them at a time when the people of Europe could not read. Henry II. of France, in 1555, published a declaration forbidding any book to be printed without the name of the author, and Louis XIII. published one of the same kind in 1626. The Romans condemned pernicious books to the flames, and the business of seeing this executed was entrusted to the *Triumvirs*, and sometimes to the *Priests* and *Ediles*. The satirical *Labienus* was the first whose works were treated with this indignity. In Italy one must be an Inquisitor of the Faith to have permission to read forbidden books, ac-

cording to the bull *cum pro munere* of Pope Pius V. and that of in *Gena Domini*.

The beard, amongst most nations, has experienced all the caprices of fashion. The Greeks preserved it until the reign of Alexander, and the Romans till towards the year of Rome 454. Scipio Africanus introduced the custom of shaving every day, and a long series of Emperors conformed to it; but Adrian refused it again, and his example was followed by his successors till Constantine. It appeared again under Heraclius, and all the Greek Emperors wore beards. The Goths and the Franks had only whiskers. Clodion ordered his subjects to let their beards grow, that they might be distinguished from the Romans. The ancient philosophers wore long beards. The ecclesiastics of the East always had beards, but the clergy of the West used a razor. There are some countries where a long beard serves to express grief, and there are others where the want of a beard is a mark of mourning. The trouble of shaving is certainly disagreeable to most people, and it would be a subject worthy of some academy to propose a considerable prize to the person who might discover a method of easing them of it.

The art of explaining all sorts of coats of arms is an invention of the French. It began to be in vogue in the eleventh century, and the technical terms which express the different parts of coats of arms, are the names of different pieces which composed then the harness of the knights. It was necessary for heralds at arms to be well versed in this science, because they characterised the arms of those who wished to enter the lists in tournaments.

The Egyptians are said to have been the inventors of beer, in the year 1212 before the Christian era. They named it the *Pelufian liquor*, because it was first made at Pelusium, a city near the mouth of the Nile.

The brutality and savage fury of the Barbarians, who, after a battle, took

took from their graves such of their enemies as had perished, that they might insult and strip them, introduced among the ancients the custom of burning dead bodies. The Greeks adopted it long before the Trojan war; and Sylla, fearing that the Romans would treat him in the same manner as he had treated Caius Marius, ordered, when dying, that his body should be placed on a funeral pile. From that epoch, till the time of Theodosius, these people always burnt their dead.

The use of coffee was not known in Europe till the sixteenth century. The tree which produces it grows in great abundance in the kingdom of Yemen. For the cultivation of it we are indebted to the Dutch, who carried it from Moka to Batavia, and thence to Holland. The properties of coffee were discovered, as is said, by the Prior of an Arabian monastery, who having observed that cattle did not sleep when they eat certain small beans, tried the effects of them upon his monks, to prevent them from falling asleep in the choir during night.

Among the Romans, at the end of December, during the Saturnalia, children drew lots with beans to see who would be *King*; and this custom was borrowed from that practised at Athens for the election of magistrates. Hence, perhaps, is the origin of our drawing for *King* and *Queen* on Twelfth Night.

Cardinals were at first only the principal priests, or clergymen, of the different parishes in Rome: but this title was not confined to the church of Rome; it was used also in France. The Bishop of Paris, and several others, had their Cardinal Priests. These priests alone had the right of administering the sacraments; and when they were promoted to be Bishops, their Cardinalship was at an end. In this state things remained till the eleventh century, when the Sovereign Pontiff thought that his grandeur re-

quired him to have a council of Cardinals superior in dignity to the ancient priests. But these Cardinals had no longer pre-eminence over the Bishops; they never claimed this privilege till they assumed to themselves the right of electing the Pope. Other distinctions followed. They obtained a red cap, and the purple. Urban the Eighth granted them the title of *Emi-nence*, on the 10th of January, 1630; till then they had been styled only *Most Illustrious*, a distinction which the Princes of Italy who have no title still enjoy.

Coaches, as well as all other kinds of carriages which have been since made in imitation of them, were invented by the French, and the use of them is of a modern date. Under Francis I. there were only two coaches; that of the Queen, and that of Diana, natural daughter of Henry II. The Kings of France, before they used these machines, travelled on horseback; the Princesses were carried in litters, and ladies rode behind their squires. The magistrates, who went to the palace on mules, opposed the luxury of coaches as much as they could. In 1563 they petitioned Charles IX. to forbid them in the city, and preserved their ancient customs till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The number of coaches began then to encrease. The first Lord at court who had one was John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, and several others followed his example. Nevertheless, about the middle of the last century, there were no more than three or four coaches in Paris; at present there are above fifteen thousand, without including hackney coaches, and those which are let for hire. A person of the name of Sauvage, who lived in the street of St. Martin, at the Hotel of St. Fiacre, first formed the idea of establishing public carriages, which made the name of *fiacre* be applied both to the carriage and the driver.* In 1650 Francis Villermé obtained the exclu-

* *Fiacre*, in French, signifies both a coach and a hackney coachman.

five privilege of letting out for hire all kinds of chaises, and seven years after one was granted for hackney coaches to Mr. Givri. The success of this enterprize excited many other individuals to solicit the same favor, and carriages were soon seen in all the quarters of Paris. Some historians, and especially those of Italy, give the name of coach to the principal standard of an army, which was fixed to a pole erected in a chariot covered with purple. This is said to have been the invention of Heribert, archbishop of Milan, about the year 1124. The emperor Otho IV. and several kings of Hungary employed carriages of the same kind.

Ashes among several nations were a mark of grief and repentance. The Hebrews covered their heads with them in the time of public calamities, and the people of Niniveh expiated their faults with sackcloth and ashes. In the primitive church, the bishop marked with ashes the forehead of a sinner who began his penitence, and hence came the practice enjoined by the council of Beneventum, in 1091, of going to receive some on the Wednesday* which precedes the first Sunday of Lent. There are still some monasteries where the monks expire upon ashes. The Greeks and the Romans, who were accustomed to burn their dead, and to collect the ashes in urns, gave rise to that elegant expression of the poets, *the ashes of the dead*.

The ancient Gauls considered long hair as a mark of honor and liberty, but Cæsar made them lay it aside as soon as he had subdued them. Ecclesiastics rendered homage to God by cutting their hair short, and imagined that in doing this they gave him a proof of their spiritual servitude, and of their perfect submission to his will. People formerly swore by their hair; and to cut off this badge of dignity from any one was to devote him to ignominy. Those who entered into a conspiracy were

obliged to cut off each other's hair. It was a piece of refined politeness among the French to pull out a hair when they met a friend, and to present it to him. In the eighth century great lords caused the first hair of their children to be cut by those for whom they entertained the greatest esteem, and by this ceremony they became their spiritual sponsors. About the year 1116 long hair was considered as a luxury, and a mark of effeminacy. Eighty years after, whoever wore long hair was, by a canon, excluded from entering the church; and on Christmas-day at mass, Godfroy, bishop of Amiens, refused at St. Omer, in presence of Robert, Earl of Flanders, the offerings of those who had preserved their hair. Francis I. wore his hair short on account of a wound which he had received in his head; his courtiers followed his example, and the people imitated the courtiers.

The invention of bells is attributed to the Egyptians: however this may be, it is certain that they were always used to announce the festivals in honor of Osiris. Amongst the Hebrews the high priest in grand ceremonies wore a kind of tunic, ornamented with small golden bells. At Athens the priests of Proserpine and Cybele used them during their sacrifices, and in some measure they made a part of their mysteries. Bells were known also among the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans. Pope Sabianiz, and St. Paulin of Nola, introduced them into the church, to call the faithful to divine worship, and to distinguish the canonical hours, but it does not appear that large bells were used before the sixth century. In 610 the army of Clotaire, who were besieging Sens, were so frightened by the noise of the bells of the church of St. Stephen, which Loup, bishop of Orleans, ordered to be rung, that they raised the siege, and betook themselves to flight. About the beginning of the following century

* Hence called Ash. Wednesday.

bells were baptised; for Alcuin, preceptor to Charlemagne, considers this ceremony as much older than the year 770.

The Romans invented lotteries, to enliven their Saturnalia. This festival began by the distribution of tickets which gained some prize. Augustus made lotteries which consisted of things of little value, but Nero established some for the people, in which a thousand tickets were distributed daily, and several of those who were favoured by Fortune got rich by them. Heliogabalus invented some very singular; the prizes were either of great value or of none at all; one gained a prize of six slaves, and another of six flies; some got valuable vases, and others vases of common earth. A lottery of this kind exhibited an excellent picture of the inequality with which Fortune distributes her favors.

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1500, by Peter Hell, and called *Nuremberg eggs*, on account of their oval form. The same year George Purbach, a mathematician of Vienna, employed a watch that pointed to seconds, for astronomical observations.

The art of making perukes was invented at Paris, about the end of the reign of Lewis XIII. and people then gave over the use of calottes ornamented with a double row of hair, quite straight or frizzed. The Abbé la Rivière first set the example: his peruke weighed two pounds. These head dresses were heavy, and of an enormous size, until 1680, when the Sieur Ervais devised a method of curling the hair. Perukes then became real ornaments, and seemed to banish the marks of old age.

Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of New-year's gifts among the Romans to Tatius, king of the Sabines, who reigned at Rome conjointly with Romulus, and who having considered as a good omen, a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to *Srenia*, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of

the new year, authorised this custom afterwards, and gave to these presents the name of *Srenia*. However this may be, the Romans on that day celebrated a festival in honor of Janus, and paid their respects at the same time to Juno; but they did not pass it in idleness, lest they should become indolent during the rest of the year. They sent presents to one another of figs, dates, honey, &c. to shew their friends that they wished for a happy and agreeable life. Clients, that is to say, those who were under the protection of the great, carried presents of this kind to their patrons, adding to them a small piece of silver. Under Augustus the senate, the knights and the people presented such gifts to him, and in his absence deposited them in the Capitol. Of the succeeding princes some adopted this custom, and others abolished it, but it always continued among the people. The early Christians condemned it, because it appeared to be a relique of Paganism, and a species of superstition; but when it began to have no other object than that of being a mark of veneration and esteem, the church ceased to disapprove of it.

The origin of abbeys is very ancient, and may be traced back to the first ecumenical council of Nicea in the fourth century. Some active ecclesiastics cultivated the earth, with an intention of consecrating the fruits of their labor to the relief of indigence; and while with one hand they fertilised the deserts, they assisted the distressed with the other. By their benefactions they acquired friends, and by their labor they procured riches. Their instruments of husbandry appeared to be incontestible titles of their right of possession; and, in the course of time, dismal and barren solitudes were converted into rich houses. The name of monastery seemed then no longer applicable to them, and they exchanged it for that of abbey.

Antimony, that remedy so celebrated, was discovered by a German monk, named Basil Valentine, who, searching for the philosopher's stone,

and having thrown to the hogs what remained after some of his experiments, observed, that those who swallowed it, after being violently purged, became much fatter. He took it into his head to make a trial of it upon some of his brother monks; but, as the dose was too strong, they all died. Hence comes the name of *antimoine* in French, which has been given to this mineral substance.

Posts were established in 1462, under Louis XI. King of France, on account of the siege of Nanci; the proceedings of which were regularly conveyed to him, by couriers stationed at certain distances on the road. This expedient was found to be convenient, and it was afterwards continued, and brought to perfection.

The custom of saying *God bless you* to those who sneeze, is said to have originated from Pope Gregory, surnamed the Great, during the time of an epidemical disorder, which carried people off in a fit of sneezing. Some, however, pretend that this custom is much older, and that it was known to the Greeks and the Romans long before the Christian æra.

Cards were invented under the reign of Charles VI. King of France, to amuse him during the intervals of that disorder which conducted him to the grave. The world would have been at no loss, had his Majesty been suffered to die in peace without this invention.

Burying grounds were not established until the year 200. People before were interred in the highways, and ancient tombs are still to be seen on the roads leading to Rome. Hence these words, so often repeated in epitaphs, *Sta viator*: Stop traveller.

John Van-Eick, better known under the name of John of Bruges, invented painting in oil, about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

In 1474, the physicians and surgeons of Paris represented to Louis XI. that several people of distinction were afflicted with the stone, and that it would be of the highest utility to anatomy to examine, in a living subject, that part of the human body which is the seat of this disorder. They therefore requested his Majesty, that he would order a person, named Franc-Archer, who had been subject to this malady, and who was condemned to be hanged, to be delivered into their hands. This being granted, the first operation of cutting for the stone was performed publicly at Paris, in the burying ground of St. Severin. The criminal was completely cured in the space of a fortnight, and obtained, besides his pardon, a considerable reward. We cannot here help observing, that this is a striking instance of the vicissitudes of life, since, to be cured of his disorder, it was necessary that this unhappy man should be condemned to the gallows.

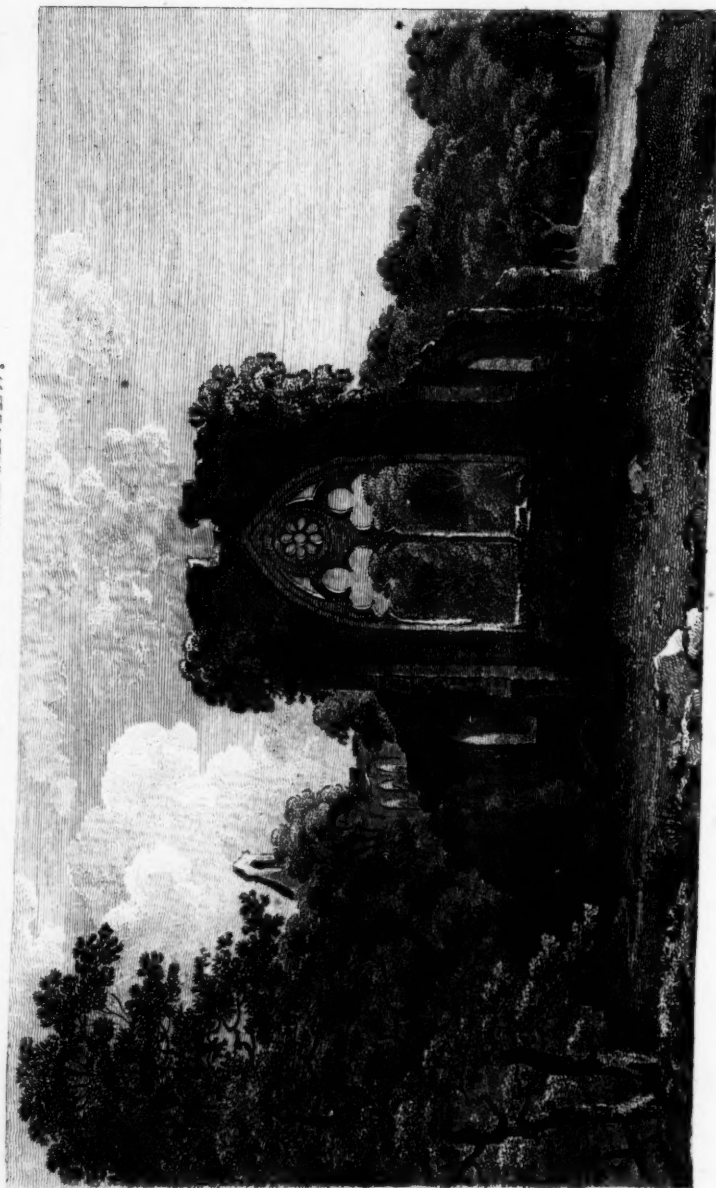
MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

COURZOLA is a small city in an island of the same name, which formerly belonged to the Republic of Ragusa, and which the Venetians took from them by a very singular stratagem. The Ragusans having quarrelled with the Venetians, who were masters of a little sandy isle, called Saint Mark, which commands the city of Ragusa, with a rock still nearer, which has scarcely earth upon it sufficient for the foundation of a

cottage, the latter sent engineers thither during the night, who constructed a small fort of paste-board properly painted, and mounted on it some wooden guns, which they had made in great haste. As soon as the morning appeared, the first thing that struck the Ragusans was this fort, which filled them with so much terror, that they offered to capitulate, and were very well satisfied to get off by ceding Courzola, which they gave up

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T. Morris sculp.

View of the East Window of Netley Abbey.

Published as the property of John J. 1790 by C. F. and J. W. P. 1790.

up to the Venetians in exchange for that threatening rock. They demanded also the small sandy isle, but to this proposal the Venetians would by no means consent.

A flatterer one day complimented Alphonso V. in the following words, "Sire," you are not only a king like "others, but you are also the brother, "the nephew, and the son of a king."—"Well," replied the wise monarch,

"What do all these vain titles prove? "That I hold the crown from my "ancestors, without ever having done "any thing to deserve it."

Cardan, one of the most universal scholars of the age in which he lived, declares, in his life, written by himself, that a passion for gaming made him, for a long time, lose both his reputation and his fortune, and retarded his progress in the sciences,

ACCOUNT OF NETLEY ABBEY AND THE ENVIRONS.

(Concluded.)

THE carriage road from Southampton to Netley Abbey is almost impassable, but as a bridle way, except in the height of summer; and even then, though a pleasant shady ride, as it affords no object worthy of notice, and being some miles further than the footway, or by water, either of these is much to be preferred.

If it be proposed to visit the abbey from Southampton, it will be best perhaps to go by water, and return on foot.

It will be necessary to advise with the boatman respecting the proper hour, and to keep to it. For want of this, there have been more instances than one of parties having been detained abroad all night.

The banks of the Southampton water run out for a considerable distance extremely flat, and the tide ebbing and flowing over them very rapidly, if a boat chance to be set fast at the ebb it must remain till the return of the tide, and the banks being an excessive deep mud, there is no possibility of getting on shore, or of receiving any assistance from other vessels that may be passing. This is, however, an inconvenience that can be occasioned only by carelessness, and consequently may be easily avoided.

Southampton is a good town, and a place of some trade.—The river, which may be more properly called an arm of the sea, is perpetually a-

dorned with vessels for commerce, fishing, or pleasure. It is from one to two miles broad, and from the mouth of it to Southampton the distance is between seven and eight miles; it is navigable as far as Redbridge, a small town, about three miles above Southampton, and thence it narrows almost immediately into a very inconsiderable stream, and is called the Test. From Southampton to the mouth of it, the banks of the water afford a succession of delightful scenery.

On the one hand are the majestic woods of the New Forest, interspersed with villages and country houses. High above the rest rise Cadlands, the fine seat of Mr. Drummond, and a house built by Temple Luttrell, in the form of a tower, whimsical indeed, but from the water a good object. On a neck of land, commanding the entrance of the Southampton water, stands Calshot Castle. The opposite shore is likewise well fringed with wood. Here the most striking objects are, Hook, the seat of Governor Hornby; that of Mr. Dance, mentioned before; Netley Abbey, just peeping from its deep embowering shades; and, at a little distance from it, on the shore, are the ruins of a small castle.

The Southampton river opens to the Channel, which surrounds the Isle of Wight, of which in the fall to Netley you have a distant view. We hope

hope soon to have the pleasure of accompanying our readers to some of the scenes of that highly favoured spot: Where we may trace the bold romantic shore;

From the steep mountain may explore

The charms of the contiguous vale,
Where blooms the pastoral scene, where
breathes the pastoral tale.

Where nature knows not art's alloy,
The vale of peace and unembittered
joy.

May bid the flowers perennial blow,
The trees with never fading verdure
grow;

In silver strains the soft * Medina flow,
Winding and clear, and smooth as Arno's
hallowed stream."

DESCRIPTION OF THE MOUNTAIN HARE, OR LEPUS VERSICOLOR.

BY MR. AM-STEIN †.

IN works of natural history we find accounts sufficiently accurate of the common hare, but no one has, as yet, spoken with any certainty respecting the *white hare*, or hare that changes its color. This animal, though called sometimes the mountain hare, is found in Russia, Siberia ‡, and other countries where there are no mountains; and, according to Briffon, Pennant, Forster, and Pallas, is a distinct species; for Mr. Berthout-Van-Berchem says, very properly, that it never mixes with others, and that its mode of living is quite different from theirs.

This hare, which differs from the other species in its exterior configuration, and by its manner of living, has a head not quite so long, but somewhat rounder than that of the common hare; its cheeks are broader, and its nose and ears shorter in proportion. By means of long, hooked, and very sharp claws, which it has the power of contracting and extending at pleasure, it can support itself, and run on the surface of the snow. On this account it may be distinguished from the common hare, by the traces of its feet. Its hind legs, which are as long again as those before, render it fitter for leaping over rocks, and traversing precipices. It

is more lively, and less timid than the common hare. Its fur, which is softer, is white in winter, and becomes grey in summer on the head, neck, and back. The long hairs are then of a blackish color, in the greater part of their length from the root; they then grow yellow, afterwards pale, and at length black altogether at the points. The down is of a whitish grey color; the belly remains white, as well as a part of the ears, the tips of which are black. The tail also remains white, with a little black at the points.

Being perfectly white in winter, its color begins to change gradually, in the months of April and May, and in autumn it again resumes its robe of white. The mountaineers, therefore, establish on this subject very just calculations respecting the course of the seasons. If any snow happens to fall in summer, it conceals itself under it; for its color, which is then grey, a little inclining to brown, would betray it. In fine weather, as its color approaches near to that of the rocks, it is on this account sheltered from its enemies.

The *Lepus Versicolor* inhabits desert and mountainous countries, where there are neither trees nor shrubs. When pressed by hunger, it contents

* A river in the Isle of Wight.

† Extracted from a Memoir written by that gentleman, and inserted in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Lausanne.

‡ This animal is found sometimes in the northern parts of Scotland; but always on the tops of high mountains. The vulgar, who are almost every where slaves to superstition, entertain an idea, that if any person shoots a white hare, which is rather uncommon, some misfortune will befall him soon after.

E.
itself

itself with dry or green herbs, which it searches for, by removing and digging up the snow with its claws. If not disturbed, it feeds in the night-time, and sleeps during the day; the greater part of the time with its eyes open: but when it has been disturbed, it hides itself for some days under stones*, and the hollow recesses of rocks. In winter, it often descends to the neighbourhood of hay-stacks and barns. If there are two, as often happens, one places itself before the barn, and another behind it; and, what is very astonishing, if one of them be surprised, it goes round to awaken the other, and they both betake themselves to flight together. In summer, their usual food in the mountains, which may be considered as their real place of abode, consists in different kinds of trefoil, which they find on the Alps, and of which they gnaw the leaves, till the commencement of winter, then the *muttelina*, the *achillea moschata*, &c. &c. the bark of the Alpine willow, and the shrub *daphnis*. In winter, all sorts of coarse herbs, except a few, such as the white hellebore. It is not ascertained whether they drink water; as they feed in the night-time, the dew seems to be sufficient for them in summer, and in winter the snow, with which the herbs are then covered. When this animal is bred in houses, it may gradually be accustomed to milk, but with difficulty to water, which it can do without, when it gets any thing green, such as cabbages and fruit. However well it may be treated it always sighs after liberty, and if it can escape it betakes itself to the summits of the highest mountains.

Hunters have no other means of distinguishing the sex of these animals, but by the manner in which they sleep. The male sleeps with his head raised up, and supported on his ears; but the female places her head on her

legs, and bends back her ears on her neck. They copulate for the first time in the month of February, and the females bring forth their young in April and May; they nourish them only for three weeks, at the end of which they leave them to themselves, and soon after forget them entirely. They copulate then again, and the young are brought forth in July and August; the number produced each time is from two to five. A male and a female reared together in a house never engender. When the young are brought forth they are no larger than an ordinary mouse; in a few days, however, they are in a condition to leap around their mother, and to feed upon tender herbs; the small dugs of the mother would not be sufficient for this purpose, as they consist of several teats ranged in two lines, about a foot and a half in length, and at the distance of two inches from one another. They are never to be seen but at the time when they suckle their young. To avoid birds of prey, which are not their only enemies, since the fox, the weasel, and the pole-cat, make war upon them also, they are at great pains to conceal their young. The age of this animal may be known by its teeth, which are of a whitish color when it is young, and black when it becomes old. Age renders its hair much stronger and thicker, and gives it mustaches like those of the marmotte, or mountain rat.

This animal is hunted in the spring and autumn. When there has been a fall of snow, the hunters follow its traces to the place where it sleeps, and shoot it with great ease. When they observe a circle traced out they are certain that it is not far distant, and that they have only to walk round some rock to find it, under the snow, lying on its belly. If its ears quiver, it is a sign that it is awake, and that then is the proper opportunity to

* In Scotland it is sometimes called by the common people the *cairn* hare, from its being often seen near *cairns*, or heaps of stones which are found on many of the mountains in the North.

take aim at it. By the tumbling of pieces of rock down precipices, it is so accustomed to noise that the report of a musket does not frighten it, and on this account the hunters often surprize in their seats other hares near the spot where they have discharged their pieces. When this animal suffers great pain it sends forth cries like those of a child, and at the same time beats the earth with its fore paws. Its flesh is well tasted, and its skin is useful to furriers, if it be well prepared with salt, ashes, or alum; and if it be rubbed after having been dried it then becomes pliable. Its hair is highly valued by hatters, and in fineness is not much inferior to that of the beaver. Superstition and prejudice, which every where influence

the minds of the vulgar, have given rise to an opinion, that the testicles of this animal, pounded and mixed with salt, excite cows to copulate, and cause fowls to produce eggs. It is pretended also, that its bones buried in a garden prevent it from being over-run with caterpillars. The same virtue is ascribed to those of the common hare.

Such is the description of an animal which appears, as we have already remarked, to be a distinct species, and which several naturalists have confounded with the common hare. Those, therefore, who are fond of the study of natural history, are under great obligations to Mr. Amstein, for the interesting and accurate description which he has given of it.

ON THE GALLANTRY OF THE ROMAN LADIES, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE MODERNS.

CUSTOMS founded upon the passions and the affections of the heart, must be prevalent in all ages, and common to every nation. Of all customs none is more general than that of gallantry. Every where, and in every period, there have been ardent lovers, jealous and deceived husbands, insipid coquettes, and vain coxcombs, who have boasted of the favors conferred upon them by the fair sex. A like cause must always produce like effects. The Romans, from whom we often take examples, in the most flourishing times of the republic, conducted themselves, with respect to gallantry, almost in the same manner as we. Their's, however, could not properly be called gallantry; it was rather a real species of debauchery, authorised by example and custom.

Irregularities of this kind, among women of the first class, were so common at Rome, that it often appeared surprizing, that there were found a few who formed an exception; and though, among the Romans, there were some delicate husbands, as among us, it is certain that,

in general, they were not much incensed at the worthless conduct of their fair spouses: on the contrary, they were often the best friends of their gallants.

What renders their customs in this respect perfectly similar to ours is, that among them, the greatest men were most liable to be disgraced by the infidelity of their wives. This observation is so just, that we shall scarcely find an illustrious character, in the last age of the republic, who may not serve as a model of the unfortunate husbands of the present day.

Julius Cæsar, without doubt, was one of the first personages at Rome, and, at the age of twenty-three, possessed a considerable share of merit: he was one of the best made men of his time, and enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the favor of the Roman ladies. Every body, however, who has read ancient history, is acquainted with the illicit correspondence of his wife Pompeia with Clodius, and the adventure which the latter had at the sacrifices offered up to the *Bona Dea*. The address with which Cæsar extricated himself from this affair is worth

thy of admiration. Being unwilling to quarrel with Clodius, he repudiated his wife, whom he asserted to be innocent; but he did not by this entirely shelter her from suspicion. What man, then, is there who will not be comforted under such a misfortune, when he considers that Julius Cæsar himself was not exempted from it?

Pompey, the celebrated rival of Cæsar, who was styled *The Great*, at the age of twenty-five, when returning from the Mithridatic war, was informed of such strange things respecting the conduct of his wife Mutia with Cæsar, that he could not help repudiating her. We, however, find, that he afterwards united himself in the closest manner with Cæsar; and this did not prevent Mutia from marrying a man of better family than Pompey. So true it is, that all these great men were extremely tractable, and easy on this head. We must indeed acknowledge that Pompey was not betrayed by his wife but in his absence, whereas that of Cæsar carried on her intrigue in an open and scandalous manner, and during the time of a celebrated and splendid festival.

The famous triumvir Mark Anthony, who, as we are told, was a man of great merit among the ladies, was well assured, and even a witness of the infidelity of his spouse with Dolabella; but, notwithstanding, he lived with the latter in habits of the most intimate friendship: there is every reason to believe also, that he was not ignorant of the passion which his second wife Fulvia entertained for Augustus, who was neither sufficiently prudent, nor so much his friend, as to conceal this distressing secret*. And if it be true, as several authors have assured us, that he had married Cleopatra, it is certain that he was cruelly deceived by that queen, who saw Dellius in private, under

pretence of his being the friend and confidant of Anthony.

The father of Brutus, the conspirator, saw, without emotion, the amours of his wife Servilia with Cæsar, and heard it publicly declared that Brutus was his son. Servilia was the uterine sister of Cato, that stern philosopher, and the private commerce which Cæsar carried on with her, did not end but with the death of both; for, amidst the numberless political intrigues which Cæsar was engaged in, he always retained his passion for Servilia, who, on her part, continued inviolably faithful to her admirer.

Lucullus, whose mildness, greatness of mind, and magnificence, were never exceeded, experienced the same fate with his wife Claudia, who carried her debauchery and perversity so far, as to give herself up to her own brother, and in such a scandalous and public manner, that her conduct was well known to every body.

The father of Lucullus had been equally unfortunate as his son. It is well known to what excesses Cecilia, the mother of Lucullus, proceeded. They were so shameful and dishonorable, that it required all the merit of her son to prevent the splendor of the actions, which that young man performed, from being tarnished by them.

We should never have done, were we to quote all the examples which history furnishes us on this subject. We must however confess, that, amidst so many irregularities, and that universal corruption which prevailed among the ladies at Rome, there were some women of so rare and sublime virtue, that, in a great measure, they effaced those stains which the rest brought upon the whole sex.

In Octavia, the third wife of Anthony, and sister of Augustus, we observe the most beautiful and exalted

* Profligate fools, in all ages of the world, have boasted of their own disgrace, and even added insult to injury, by revealing to the world the frailty of the unhappy object by whom they have been favored. Were examples of this truth in modern times required, we need not go far to look for them.

character that can adorn humanity. Her charms, the great number of her admirers, and the inconstancy of her husband, all invited her to prove unfaithful, but nothing was capable of making her deviate even for a moment from her duty.

Livia, the wife of Augustus, absolute mistress of the empire, and of the emperor himself; and whose influence was great in a luxurious and refined court, never gave the least occasion for the voice of scandal to defame her reputation.

Cornelia, the last wife of Pompey, whose fidelity and greatness of mind have been a subject of admiration in all ages, made it be said, and with great justice, that she was still more illustrious than her husband, and even than the conqueror of her husband.

The wife of Paulus Emilius exhibits also a great and virtuous character; but we shall find one still more magnanimous in Portia, the wife of Brutus. As their history is well known, it will be needless to enlarge upon it here; but whatever may have been the virtues of these Roman ladies, it must be acknowledged, that such instances were rare, and that they were only to be met with now and then in an age.

We may daily hear illiberal detractors of the fair sex decry the ladies of the present day, and reproach them with their inclination for gallantry; but if these ignorant despisers of the most beautiful and enchanting part of the creation, would give themselves the trouble to read the history, and study the private manners of the Romans, they would find that their women were much less delicate in that respect than ours. And who are those who take such liberties with the most agreeable part of society? Old bachelors, or young libertines.

The first, like the butterfly, have stained so many roses, that they are fully persuaded it is impossible for them ever to find one unsullied. Debauchees by taste and by habit, and deaf to the voice of sentiment and friendship, they have seduced without remorse the wives of their best friends, and, judging of the perversity of the rest by that of those who have been the miserable victims of their unbridled passions, they think themselves authorized to swear that they will never marry, lest they should be exposed to that misery, which they have occasioned to more perhaps than one husband. According to them a virtuous woman is a phoenix that never had existence but in the imagination; and at the very moment when they advance this ridiculous assertion, if you should ask them, whether their mothers were virtuous and chaste, they would not hesitate to answer in the negative.*

Libertines from the age of twenty to twenty-five, calumniate the fair sex in a different manner. Elated with the advantage which age and the bloom of youth give them over the ladies, and being best acquainted with those only who will dispose of their favors to the highest bidder, they boldly declare that there is no woman whom an *amiable* and *handsome* young man may not seduce, if he pursues a proper method. They will tell you that nothing is necessary but to assume the character and disposition of each whom you address. "Read," say they, "with the woman of learning; frolick with the romp; dance with those who are fond of dancing, and you may rest assured, that in three or four visits, you will fully accomplish your end." All this may, in a great measure, be true; but, there are some women whose virtue is so strongly marked in their

* The following repartee is very applicable to the present subject: A certain person having asserted, in company, that all women without exception were unchaste; one present, immediately replied, "You are then, Sir, the son of a strumpet, or you have advanced an infamous falsehood."

physiognomy, that with a single look they can damp the courage of the infamous betrayer, and, notwithstanding his consummate impudence, plunge him into the depth of despair. Disappointed in his aim, he must then retire like a fool, and, amidst confusion and embarrassment, desist from his vain attempt.

By indulging in these reflections, we do not pretend to apologize for the levity of the fair sex, nor to plead any excuse for their gallantry, but only to prove to the men that what they complain of has prevailed at all times and in all countries; and that the ladies too often suffer, and very unjustly, from the misrepresentations of those who ought to be their most strenuous advocates and defenders. Our modern ladies are not more culpable in respect to their amours than the Roman, and perhaps they are less so, since the generality of them have

not that austerity of manners, and firmness of character, which distinguished the latter, and which seem little calculated to inspire love, or to rouse the tender passions. We must allow, indeed, that if we consult the annals of Doctor's-Commons, and those of the Court of King's-Bench, we shall find many examples of infidelity and baseness, which we cannot behold without indignation and regret; but it would be highly unjust, and even cruel, on account of the profligacy and abandoned licentiousness of what may be called a few in comparison of the whole, to throw a slur upon all the sex, to lessen their dignity and consequence, and, by this, to deter men from entering into the state of marriage; which the wiser part of them must undoubtedly consider as one of the greatest blessings given by Providence to alleviate the miseries of life. E.

AN ESSAY ON GLORY.

GLORY may be compared to a fire burning on an eminence, from which it dazzles the eyes of the beholder; but he who attempts to climb towards it, often finds, with regret, this deceitful splendor, like an *ignis fatuus*, fly before him, and elude his pursuit.

It is the sublimest means that humanity could find to direct man; and as he is the best ruler who can obtain every thing by giving nothing, it is towards this object that all the efforts of legislation should be directed.

By punishment and penalties one may prevent individuals from publicly injuring the common good, and the hurt that is done is seldom irreparable; but to engage men to increase the general riches is a work of difficulty, because it requires the consent and free co-operation of every individual; because there is no method of forcing the mind, or the inclination; and because, in order to accomplish the proposed end, one can only present some attraction, to fix

the value of which requires the utmost precaution.

The nation capable of performing the greatest actions, is that in which the love of glory can soonest be roused, and in which it can be made the promoter of the public good; in which the people are blinded neither by fanaticism nor superstition, and where they are conducted to their duty neither by abject fear, nor ignorant hope. Sprung from the noble sentiments of liberty, Glory, besides the advantage of having more force and energy than any other stimulus, is not, like fear, or predestination, a contemptible illusion, which deceives those who adopt it, or which debases them, when they suffer themselves to be led astray by it.

It is an illusion, we must confess. If mankind were virtuous, they would have occasion for no other incitement to make them pursue a proper path through life; but, as they are not, they must be conducted by the attractions of self-love. The fault of
Glory

Glory then is, that, leading man to consult the general good, by a desire for that esteem and pre-eminence which follow it, he remains insensible towards that good which he might do in private, and that it secures to the world, that only the authors of which are known.

But with this imperfection, though it cannot secure duration to empire, nor happiness to man, it at least contributes towards both, and by artfully deceiving him, puts his arm or his genius in action. It is Glory which draws the warrior from his family enjoyments; which revives, during the silence of the night, the philosopher exhausted with mental labor; and which whisps into the ear of the citizen, "leave to the succeeding race a few steps, to enable them to mount to the summit of science, and you shall become great." It would appear that all men know, as if by instinct, that Glory supplies the place of real virtue; for, without reflection, we affix Glory only to such actions as have been produced by an innate desire for public good; and we measure it, as if involuntary, by that degree of influence which any thing done has upon the common happiness.

If the actions of the hero conduct soonest to Glory, and with the greatest splendor, and if the victorious general is so great after a signal engagement, it is because the service he has done is for the moment, and for all; and because we think, without reflecting, that he has saved our habitations, our wealth, and our children, and every thing that attaches us to

life. If the man of letters, who, in his study, has discovered and calculated the motions of the heavenly bodies; who, in his alembics, has unveiled some of the secrets of nature; or who has exhibited to mankind a new art, rises to fame with less noise, it is because the utility which he procures is more widely diffused, and is often of less service to the present than to succeeding generations.

The consequences, therefore, of these two advantages are as opposite as the causes are different; and while the benefits procured by the warrior appear to have no more influence, and while his glory becomes obscure, that of a celebrated writer, or inventor, still increases, and is more and more enlarged. His works, every day, bring back his name to that age which uses them, and thus still add to his celebrity and fame.

Glory seldom comes to comfort the life of that man who has deserved it; but this is not so much the fault of Glory, as of personal interest, which stands continually in its way, and which, always fearing to lose those rewards which are due to the man whose merit they would render conspicuous, becomes just only when a celebrated character ceases to be a rival. In loving Glory, therefore, we must consider it as a beautiful posthumous child, which has never received the caresses of a fond father.

But, with all its imperfections, Glory is a sentiment which elevates our faculties in the most powerful manner, and which may be considered as one of the principal springs of all human actions.

A SINGULAR INSTANCE OF BODILY STRENGTH.

WHILE Louis XIV. was in Flanders, his coach, in crossing a very bad part of the road, sunk so deep in the mud, that all the horses and oxen that could be yoked to it were not able to extricate it, as the

nave of one of the wheels was entirely hid. One of the King's guards, named Barfabas, impatient at being an idle spectator of this scene, immediately dismounted from his horse, lifted up the wheel, and giving a signal

nal to the coachman to whip his horses, soon disengaged the carriage. For this piece of service Louis XIV. gave him a pension, and he soon became major of Valenciennes. After he had risen to this rank, a Gascon, who quarrelled with him, offered to fight him. "I agree," said Barfabas, holding out his hand; "touch that." Upon which the Gascon stretched out his, but the major squeezed it so hard, that he broke some of his fingers, and rendered him entirely incapable of fighting. Another Gascon, on a like occasion, took advantage of this example; and, instead of complying, when Barfabas desired him to hold out his hand, ran him through the body with his sword, saying, "thus I defend myself against the treachery of a man like you!" The wound, however, did not prove mortal. The major, one day, in a certain village, went to a farrier's shop; and, having asked for some horse-shoes, broke all those that were presented to him, telling the blacksmith, that they were too brittle. The farrier then wished to make others; but Barfabas took up his anvil, and concealed it under his cloak, so that, when the farrier had heated his iron, he was much surprised not to find his anvil, and his astonishment was greatly encreased, when he perceived it under the major's cloak. Imagining, therefore, that he had to deal with the devil, he

immediately betook himself to flight, and could not be prevailed on to return, until he was assured that the supposed demon was gone. Barfabas had a sister equally strong as himself; but he did not know her, because he had quitted his father's house when very young, to seek his fortune in the army; and she had been born during his absence. Having met with her in Flanders, where she dealt in ropes, he purchased some of the largest she had, which he snapped in pieces; telling her, that they were worth nothing. "I will give you some stronger," said she; "but, if you please, lay down the money for them."—"I will give you what ever you ask," replied Barfabas, pulling out a handful of crowns. His sister then took the crowns, and breaking them all into two or three pieces, told him, that his crowns were no better than her ropes, and desired him to give her some others. The major, surprised, desired to know her name; and having learned to what family she belonged, soon discovered that she was his sister. The Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. being desirous to see some proofs of this man's prodigious strength, he put himself below his horse, raised him up, carried him upon his shoulders more than fifty paces; and, afterwards stooping, placed him on the ground, with as much ease as if he had weighed only twenty pounds.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOREIGN.

VOYAGE AU PAYS DE BAMBOUC, &c. *Travels into the Country of Bambouc; to which are added some interesting Observations on the Indian Castes, and on Holland and England.* Paris, 1789. 8vo.

THE country of Bambouc, or Bambou, according to the ancient geographers, a kingdom of Africa.

Vol. III.

ca, in Nigritia, is bounded on the east by the mountains of Tamboura, in the centre of which is situated the famous gold mine of Natacon.

A Frenchman, named Campagnon, as the author of these travels tells us, imagined that he was the first who had penetrated into this country. He had followed the course of the Niger, or river of Senegal, as far as Philemè;

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Philemè; and having arrived at Cay-nousa, found, in its neighbourhood, some mines of iron and calamin. Having afterwards taken the republic of Bondou for the kingdom of Bambou, he published a relation of a country which he had never seen; enriched it with a number of gold and silver mines, and propagated the most absurd and ridiculous falsehoods.

This imposition, which can scarcely be credited, was discovered, and the honor of having first entered this country is not now ascribed to the French. Before Campagnon, an English officer had made his way thither by the river Gambia, upon which the English, the French, and the Portuguese continually trade. The residence of this gentleman was, however, very short, and he published no account of it; whereas Campagnon, who well knew the difficulty of penetrating to it, and who supposed that nobody would follow him, ventured, by his memoirs, to deceive the writers of voyages, who, in their turn, deceived the public, by relations replete only with fables.

The Bambouquins, peaceful possessors of their country, and knowing that the bosoms of their mountains contained valuable treasures, ordered, that no white men should be admitted amongst them, as they had experienced them to be a cunning, bold, and enterprising people. They paid little attention to wealth; they had in exchange for their gold, merchandise from the Marabous of Gouguiouron, as well as from the merchants of Gucangar, and they sent nothing to the white people, whom they suspected of having an eye to their mines. Unluckily, however, a misunderstanding arose between the Bambouquins and the Cassons, who, every year, harassed them with their incursions, and obliged them, for the safety of their lives, to take refuge in the caverns of their mountains. A Frenchman, named Levens, then offered to Thomanè-Niacalel, king of Farbana, to construct a fort in the country, which would protect them from the insults

of their enemies. A treaty was consequently concluded at Galam; and, soon after, Mr. de Suaffe went to Farbana, to put the proposed plan into execution.

Mr. Levens himself repaired to the country of Thomanè-Niacalel, and marked out a situation for the fort; and this officer was so well received by those people, who had hitherto shewed the greatest suspicion and mistrust, that he pursued his journey as far as Samarinaouta, the residence of Siratie-Macan. His design was to obtain, from this prince, permission for the French to form an establishment; but their jealousy was so great, that Mr Levens was under the necessity of waiting till the formidable Cassons, by fresh incursions, should compel the Bambouquins to grant what was required from them.

It was not long before this happened, and the inhabitants of Bambouc, reduced to the greatest distress by their enemies, who plundered them without mercy, came to beg assistance from the whites. As the latter ardently wished to form an alliance with King Siratie-Macan, they sent to him Mr. Payen, who made several journeys to Samarinaouta, and the mine of Natacon. It was he who first saw this valuable treasure, and who caused the sovereign to build straw huts, which the whites found on their arrival.

The author of these travels remarks here, that almost all travellers have confounded the country of Bambouc with the republic of Bondou, making one country only of both. But this, and other errors, arose from the assurance with which Campagnon pretended to describe a country which he had never seen.

The author tells us, that his principal design was to enlarge the knowledge of mineralogists, and to rectify those unfavorable impressions, which they might have received from the falsity and inaccuracy of a great number of those who have written travels. He proposes, therefore, to destroy popular errors, and to contribute, by a true and faithful relation

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of a country very little known, to the success of those views, which the French Government may form at some future period.

He begins by dividing the country of Bambouc into three kingdoms, governed separately by three negro princes, to whom the Mondingoes give the name of *Siratie*. In that of Niacalel of Farbana is found the gold mine, which, without doubt, is the greatest attraction of the whites towards that country, as yet partially cultivated, though its wastes are well watered, by an infinite number of springs. The author attributes this imperfect state of cultivation to the iron mines which abound in these wastes, and to the great number of wild oxen, which ravage this part of the kingdom of Niacalel, and which it would be difficult to destroy entirely.

That of Macan, says he, is less extensive, but more populous, and better cultivated. The strangers with which it abounds, on account of the mine of Natacon, render it also much richer than the former. *Mangots*, or large rivulets, are very common in the magnificent valley formed in the bosom of one of the mountains of the country, of which the negroes cultivate as much as is necessary for their subsistence.

The third kingdom of Siratie-Moussa contains but two villages, which have also a gold mine, wrought by the negroes, only for the purpose of procuring silver toys, such as bracelets, and chains for their legs.

The author reckons the population of these three kingdoms not to exceed thirty thousand men capable of bearing arms. As riches here are only the fruits of labor, the kings, who, by the nature of their rank, are obliged to abstain from commerce, of all the natives, are the least opulent. These kings, whom our prejudices would make us believe to be despots, have not even the right, according to this author, of forcing their subjects to sell a single fowl against their inclination. This poverty of the sovereigns ren-

ders them very importunate with strangers, from whom they always extort some new present, lest they might break their treaty with them, were a refusal given to their repeated demands.

Their power, says the author, is, however, so feeble, that one can scarcely distinguish them to be kings. They have hardly any other prerogatives over their subjects except those acquired by age, to which the negroes pay much respect. Around the head they wear a rope, and around the neck an iron ring, marks of ignominy in other countries; but which, by these people, are considered as a sign of the prince's power to make slaves. None of these kings dares venture to demand any thing from his subjects. In council, the vote of the prince has no more weight than those of the old and young members who compose the Assembly: he begs, but never commands. If he wishes to depose the chief of a village, he assembles those of his own, and lays his complaint before them; but if the accused is tolerably rich, and if he can find means to kill an ox, he meets with no great difficulty in triumphing over the prince.

The other two kings are neither richer, nor more powerful than Macan.

With regard to the natural history of the country, the author considers it as abounding with a mixture of gold, silver, and iron mines, from which the people derive very little advantage, either on account of their profound ignorance, or of the superstition which prevails among them. They are persuaded, that he who discovers a mine will infallibly die, if, within eight days, he cannot find a white cow, to sacrifice to the gold, which they say is a forcerer.

After having spoken of the riches, and number of these mines, the author does not hesitate to manifest the avaricious sentiments with which the sight of these too seducing objects inspired him.

What pity, exclaims he, that a country, in every respect so rich, should not be turned to more value! This enterprize would be one of the most advantageous and profitable that could be made on the globe. With a little money, and five hundred men, one might easily conquer this

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rich country, especially in gaining over the chiefs, by presents and good treatment. A small train of artillery would be sufficient for this purpose. With regard to provision, no precaution would be necessary, as the country every where would supply abundance of all kinds. How comes it, then, that such a profitable expedition, and in which there would be no risk, is not undertaken?

In these observations the author undoubtedly displays his *humanity*, and his *love of justice*, by advising an expedition against a people, who have been no otherwise culpable towards the whites than in suffering them to get too near a view of the riches with which they have been favored by nature. He, however, seems desirous of regaining the esteem of his readers, by the following passage, with which he terminates his relation.

This country, without doubt, is in many respects worthy the attention of the politician; but one reflection seems to oppose the views of every man of feeling respecting the conquest of it. Harmless Bambouquins, we should soon teach you to know misfortune, and substitute our vices among you, in the room of your engaging virtues.

The Bambouquins have wives in proportion to their riches. It is not, however, necessary that one should be rich, in order to have permission to marry; if a man can give his intended spouse a *pungar**, a necklace of glass beads, two potatoes, and a basket of millet, these are sufficient, and are the ordinary price for purchasing the daughter of a sovereign prince. A marriage is made without any ceremonies; a present, and the agreement of the parties accomplish the whole affair. When a woman has given her consent, she goes to the house of her husband, takes a little water, and stooping down, pours it over his feet, which she afterwards washes; this mark of submission is the only ceremony practised amongst these people.

Nothing is more interesting than the picture exhibited by their moral virtues, and

the scrupulous exactness with which they discharge all the duties of society. They believe that the good are rewarded after death by Mahomet, whom they are far from considering as a god, but whom they imagine to be the most intimate friend of the Deity. They often repeat, that they ought to behave to others, as they wish others to behave to them. They detest oaths and imprecations, and are remarkably mild and affable. But what among them cannot fail of exciting admiration, is their regard and respect for the laws of hospitality. A black never wants the necessaries of life. If he is destitute of clothes, his countrymen give him something to cover his nakedness; and there is not one of them who would refuse to supply him with victuals and drink. A traveller enters the first house that he sees; salutes the owner; sits down at table with him; and, when the repast is ended, addresses his benefactor in the following words: "I thank thee, brother; Mahomet will bless thee." On this account, a traveller may traverse an immense extent of country, without ever being in want of any thing.

The memoir on the Indian castes, which follows this relation, and which consists of above eighty pages, appears to be written in a much superior style. It was composed from the observations of a man of letters, who resided above thirty years in the interior parts of India.

The author appears to reply to some person who requested him to give him some information upon that subject. They are generally, says he, the first object of the curiosity of the Europeans who arrive in India; but to be well acquainted with them, one must have learned their language, read their books, and lived long in their country. The word *caste* is of Portuguese origin, and signifies the different tribes of which the Indian nations are composed. They are most usually divided into four, that of the *Brabmes*, or *Brachmans*; that of the *Rajas*, or kings; that of the *Vishais*, or merchants; and that of the *Soudres*, or *Cboudres*; these four castes are still subdivided. Each of the four which we have mentioned believe themselves superior to the rest; for the Indians,

* A kind of sea-fish;

says the author, *absolutely resemble the Europeans in these childish conceits.*

Peculiar privileges, as elsewhere, adds he, are a distinguishing mark among these *castes*; such as the right of having a standard, of a certain color, carried before one in grand ceremonies; of putting on a particular kind of armour at a funeral procession; and of appearing only in a palanquin upon certain occasions. These rights belong as exclusively to some castes, as the prerogative of entering the royal courts in a carriage belong to the dukes in France; and there is not a single Indian who would not expose his life to a thousand dangers, to preserve to the individuals of his *caste* such valuable distinctions. Even ribands are among them, as in Europe, marks of pre-eminence. The Indians wear them of all colors; and we cannot see, without admiration, that they are as far advanced in these discoveries as we. Politeness, education, purity of language, and a delicate choice of words, also characterize the superiority of these *castes*. The condition, likewise, of each individual indicates to what *caste* he belongs. The *Bramins*, generally, are all destined to study; war is allotted to the *Rajahs*; the *Vishais* give themselves up to commerce, and painful labors, such as those, above all, of agriculture, are allotted to the *Choutres*. Some of the latter, however, notwithstanding the assertions of European authors, are found writers, and some of the *Bramins* labourers; but these are exceptions to the general rule.

From this sketch, our readers will, without doubt, perceive that the grand principles of sociability which moralists have bestowed on the human species, are, like many other things, only a beautiful chimera, since we find it every where, and at all times, giving birth to a thousand childish vanities, which all tend to separate those individuals who compose society. Equal all by nature, can we believe mankind to be formed of the same clay, when we consider many of their ridiculous institutions, and the lines of separation which they have traced out to keep one another at a distance?

The excellent police maintained by the Indian castes, preserves among them the principles of morality. It suppresses vice, prevents them from falling into that barbarity in which their natural effeminacy

would have soon plunged them, and transmits, from age to age, without variation, good customs, and useful regulations. This form of administration is so much the wiser, as the princes of these countries have a very limited power over the Indians, who are rather their tenants than their subjects.

This does not seem to agree with the opinion generally adopted, that unlimited authority belongs to all those sovereigns who possess that immense part of Asia where the religion is Mahometanism, which, of all others, is supposed to be the most favorable to despotism.

The Indians, observes our author in another place, consider a readiness of proving an uninterrupted descent, and without mixture, as one of the principal advantages of their institutions. They cannot marry but into their own tribes or *castes*, and are not at liberty to form alliances as they think proper. The breed, therefore, not being crossed by the admission of any stranger, their proofs, generally, are remarkably clear. Some Indians can trace back the antiquity of their families, without interruption, and without any foreign alliance, thirty or forty centuries. A poor Indian, but of an ancient and honorable race, easily finds an advantageous match among his own equals, and is even preferred before a rich one. They are not yet acquainted with that strange expression, a *great fortune*, which our people of quality use to denote a woman with money whom they intend to elouse, and who is soon to become the mother of their children.

Since an Indian is so much attached to his *caste*, it may be readily judged, that his greatest punishment is to be excluded from it.

Every tie of blood and friendship is then broken; he has not even the resource of being admitted into a *caste* inferior to his own; and, on this account, such kind of Indians are not uncommon in the European colonies; but those who know them will take care not to trust them. An Indian of a *caste* may, perhaps, deceive you; but an Indian, without a *caste*, is almost always a traitor, and a robber.

One of the oldest Indian books ascribes the invention of *castes* to *Manou*. The missionaries assure us, that

that this *Manonron* is no other than Noah. The Indians, on the contrary, pretend that he is older than Noah by twenty thousand years; and it is clear that these Indian fables are proved to be false by the ancient testament.

We shall here conclude our account of this memoir on the Indian *castes*, and take a short view of the two following pieces, which concern Holland and England, and which, as we are told, were written in 1774, and make a part of a large work not yet published. The present situation of affairs determined the author to separate these two articles from the whole, and to lay them before the public in this manner.

What is said respecting Holland in the first piece, is a satirical criticism on its situation; its meadows, which are only disguised marshes; its gardens, filled with flowers almost destitute of smell; its villas, ranged like the cells of a cloister, and surrounded with ditches full of mud; and its houses, which, though pretty enough, form in no part a beautiful city.

Every thing in the habitations, says the observer, announces riches, and displays order and neatness; but nothing bears a character of majesty, grandeur, and magnificence. The two large canals at Amsterdam, putrid and stagnant as they are, would be beautiful ornaments, were the houses with which they are bordered built in a good style of architecture.

The author is astonished that travellers and politicians reason on the commerce of Holland, from what it was a hundred years ago.

This, says he, is erring in a strange manner; affairs there are much changed. The greater part of its merchants do nothing else than preserve their ancient capitals, and few make such considerable and great profits as formerly. This must be attributed to the ruin of the coasting trade, and to the too great number of commercial houses of all nations, which are now established. As the Jews are at full liberty to practise all their manœuvres, a kind of imposition is now introduced into commission, which shocks all Eu-

rope, and which has corrupted the ancient Batavian honesty. Various checks cramp commerce; want of confidence destroys it; people are always on their guard, and every body is busy in procuring new and surer channels for disposing of their commodities.

To whatever causes it may be owing, this decay of trade is very natural; the sources and channels of riches are soon or late turned aside, when a nation no longer possesses those objects which are absolutely necessary. We have seen industry in some respects make the tour of the world, and thus prove the instability of every species of riches, but that of the soil.

In another place the author, speaking of the apparent ruin of the Dutch trade, continues thus:

Without speaking of the discovery of a tree, the bark of which has the taste, smell, and all the properties of the cinnamon of the island of Ceylon, and which may be cultivated in Europe with such success, that in the space of ten years the Dutch Company's cinnamon will lose half its value, the Moluccas are so extensive, that the Dutch never can be able to destroy the spices every where, spite of all their efforts, the greater part of which ought to put them to the blush, because they are inconsistent with every idea of justice or humanity. Many of these islands are still open to the first adventurer; we know besides, that the inhabitants of the coast of Button go in quest of spices amongst the Ceramais, mortal enemies of the Dutch, and also to the environs of Banda. What obstacle then is there to prevent a trade being opened with these people?—The Dutch themselves are well aware that this exclusive commerce is on the decline.

We cannot say that they have a marine, or rather we may affirm that they have only the shadow of one.—Notwithstanding the frequent display which they make of their constitutional liberty, no people are more loaded with taxes; they pay even for permission to drink tea.—Some author has calculated that flat fish, when brought to table, have already paid twelve or thirteen times to government.

Civil justice is administered there almost in the same manner as in other parts of Europe; but the author renders homage to the criminal procedure of Holland, all the forms of which

which are calculated to preserve justice, and the civil rights of men.

We may say, continues he, that its forms are sublime and affecting; there is not one of them that is not a double homage paid to justice, and to the sacred laws of humanity. The Dutch judges never forget that the criminal is a man; they consider him as sufficiently humbled by the burden of his crime, and the prospect of punishment. As incorruptible as the law, they pronounce sentence with severity, but always with pain. They are fathers compelled to avenge the cause of that extensive family, and not tyrants abandoned to savage fury, surrounded by contempt, fear, and reproach, and whose fatal appearance is hatred anticipated. Instead of displaying to the criminal a countenance filled with that indignation which his crime perhaps deserves, the judge manifests the unpleasantness of his duty, and the violence and greatness of the sacrifice which his paternal bowels is about to make to society.

After having observed that the police in general is excellent at Amsterdam, he says, it is astonishing that it has not as yet guarded against those impositions, which innkeepers and some landlords practise upon travellers. It is thus that every thing is composed of contradictions, and that nothing is conformed to a plan of administration formed to produce all those effects, of which its whole mass and different parts are susceptible.

The quality or reputation of a rich man is so essential in this country, that it is well demonstrated, that every man whose name is not celebrated in commerce, will continually perceive the little respect which is paid to him.

With regard to the fair sex, those whose character is unfulfilled may govern their husbands with despotic sway. The laws of the country favor the women upon almost every occasion, and the harmony of the conjugal state is easily maintained. Their tranquility has a great resemblance to mildness; it cannot be said that they are really mild and good-tempered, but they are neither cross nor dissipated; they are Dutchwomen.

In the observations upon England, the author appears to be peculiarly attached to France, and to be very angry that the opinion formed of na-

tions is liable to many errors, which strike his mind as much as his eyes. He is greatly surprised that the French themselves are the first to extol the advantages of their rivals, and to exalt them by an *Anglomania*, which often takes the shadow for the substance, and the appearance for reality. We shall give some extracts from the kind of parallel which he draws between the two nations.

The English, says he, naturally clean in their houses, are remarkably negligent in that respect at sea.—Their preservation, it would appear, is committed to this element: manœuvring alone is never in danger. When sober, they are the first sailors in the world; when drunk, they manœuvre by instinct; they have the appearance of being at home, without the least anxiety respecting many precautions, a neglect of which might be attended with the worst consequences.

He cannot conceive why London has been called the rival of Paris, in which every thing is united that characterises the capital of a great empire; whereas London, if he may use the expression, is only an immense town, all the public buildings of which are in a bad taste; a place where there are neither quays, walks, nor grand hotels; where there are not fifty houses which have a court, and in which there is a commodious and complete apartment.

The people of Paris, says he, would purchase an hundred times that of London. In the latter, the houses for the most part have only one or two stories, and in almost every quarter one family occupies a whole house. In Paris there are two or three capitals, such as that of London, one above another.—How is it possible then that Paris should not be more populous than London? Upon what is their rivalry founded? There is a rivalry without doubt in other respects between the two people. The English have the superiority even in points much more essential.—Every body knows that liberty in England springs from an excess of despotism.—This liberty, perhaps, will be destroyed by the influence which the court has over the representatives of the people, who have already passed the boundaries laid down by Lord Bolingbroke;

broke; for the votes at present are much more than divided in Parliament.

The sciences, belles-lettres, and the arts at London, have attained to their highest perfection; but compare France and England in this respect, there is only Newton who can make the balance incline in favor of his country. If we take a view of the arts, we may almost say, that the English have neither artists, monuments, nor paintings.

The author does not forget to observe, that the French mechanics finish their work as well as those of London, provided they are well paid; and that for the space of thirty years past, the French clocks and watches have been as perfect as theirs. Speaking of the East-India Company, he says,

It seizes possessions by open violence, as best suits its convenience, and employs according to circumstances force and intrigue against the Indian princes.—The reason for tolerating its detestable manœuvres, must be very powerful not to wound the *Majesty of the people of England*. These violent remedies are not the only means employed to secure credit. The agents, the basest class of men on the face of the globe, fill the papers and public places with the most fabulous tales. Is it necessary to raise India stock upon any occasion?—Sometimes a Nabob at his death has left immense sums to the Company, and sometimes rich gold mines have been discovered, easier to be worked than those of Peru.

The reproach which Horace makes to the people of England, whom he calls *hospitibus feros*, can no longer be applied but to the lower classes of people.—It must, however, be allowed that hospitality is not their favorite virtue.

When I see an Englishman fond of shewing himself on a Friday in the front seats at the opera, with his hair flat and without powder,* I say, behold English quackery. When I observe another in the middle of winter, followed by his servants in livery, order his carriage to stop in the open day on the Pont-Royal, get out very gravely, and throw himself into the river, I believe that he has set out from home with a resolution of *acting the Englishman*.

French coquetry and modes are continual objects of satire to all the London

wits, and they do not observe, that the affectation which they have of quitting such of theirs as we have adopted, makes them as changeable as we with regard to objects of the same frivolity. If you believe them, we are only effeminate puppies; and in those famous horse-courses known all over Europe, it was the English who first thought of making the horses be rode by jockies, and of giving the principal place and the chief merit to the animal, thus degrading a noble spectacle, and making it a sordid trade of laying bets.

Strangers enjoy great freedom in England, provided they do every thing that the English require. The latter are free and despotic, which is the height of tyranny and injustice; such are the intolerant philosophers. If we can give faith to them, no person is insulted at present in the streets of London; but this is because there is no person to insult, since every stranger is polite enough to conform externally to their manner.

The author does not deny that the English carry on war with great generosity; for we must not, says he in a note, lay to their charge the attempts made by government against the rights of nations and of humanity, such as the assassination of Mr. Jumonville, the engagement with Mr. Hocquar, &c. &c. The following passage will serve as a specimen of what he advances upon this subject:

When the Duke d'Aiguillon beat the British troops at St. Cas, the ladies of St. Malo exhibited to Europe an example worthy of the ages of heroism; they repaired to the field of battle, and took up in their carriages the wounded Englishmen. This was the Graces doing homage to valor. Each of them would have her prisoner.—This procedure was making a proper return to enemies who had acted in the same manner at the battle of Dettingen. The French had behaved so at the battle of Fontenoy, and during the campaigns of the last war, the English officers and soldiers vied with one another in generosity towards our prisoners and wounded men. With such enemies, the scourge of war does not always render nations miserable; and it is with such rivals that we ought to be seen supporting one cause under the same banners.

* When this was written, (observes the author in a note) the French ladies did not appear at the opera dressed as they do at present, nor the gentlemen clad like jockies.

After the observations I have made, it will be difficult to justify the *Anglomania* diffused throughout France. The parallel of the faults, and good qualities of the English with ours, does not establish a superiority of wisdom and knowledge, which ought to make us consider them as masters of morality, and superior beings.

I must observe, that our writers are extremely wrong in encouraging our disposition to copy too much after the English. These writings, the object of which is to inspire and enforce this madness, greatly contribute to make the nation lose that esteem which it ought to have for itself. The English are far from imitating our example. On the contrary, they keep up their hatred to us by ridicule on the stage, and by the assistance of their periodical papers; they do more, they support it even to contempt; for, whatever they may say, the people of the three nations heartily despise the French. They ridicule us; why should not we ridicule them? Our delicacy is founded on a false principle, when it is contrary to public interest.

The great reply of our cosmopolite writers, who pretend to love the whole world, and yet love nobody, is, that they labour for humanity, by extinguishing national hatred. This I allow; but to render the attempt truly useful, it would be necessary to begin at the same time among both nations, or we shall end, by being dupes to the revolution. In the mean time, let us esteem our enemies, when they deserve it; but before the reciprocity, let us not employ our talents to make impressions disadvantageous to our own country. Let us not abuse the enthusiasm of a people, whose natural generosity contributes to make them easily find a certain sweetness in those sentiments with which they are inspired towards their enemies.

Alba has named you; I know you no longer—Let this be our device, until that happy period arrives, when men will not read the abominable histories of the effusion of human blood, but as barbarous romances, unworthy of belief.

LES AMOURS D'ANAS-ÉLOUJOU
ET DE OUARDI, &c. *The Amours of Anas-Eloujoud and Ouardi. A Tale, translated from the Arabic, by Mr. Savary. A posthumous work.* Paris.

THE success of the *Thousand and One Nights*, and of some other eastern

productions, diffused a taste for works of that kind, and a multitude of Arabian Tales soon appeared, the authors of which attempted to imitate the oriental style and form of expression; but the most interesting part, that of manners, was still wanting. It was easily perceived, that these pretended eastern works were *manufactured* in Europe; and that the authors of them had learned to know Bagdad only from the imperfect relations of travellers.

The same objection cannot be made to the *Amours of Anas-Eloujoud and the beautiful Ouardi*. The events, characters, descriptions, and style of this work, are all characteristic of oriental manners; and even, if we were not told that Mr. Savary procured, in his travels, the Arabian manuscript from which this tale is taken, we should easily discover traces of the original in every page. The story which makes the subject of this little romance is as follows:

Anas-Eloujoud* is a young Cachemirian, carried away in his infancy by robbers, and sold to Chamer, king of Persia, who placed him among his Mamalouks. Having soon distinguished himself among his companions, he became their chief; and having saved the Sultan's life in a battle, he was admitted into high favor, and soon appointed his grand cup-bearer, and the general of his armies.

In the public games, celebrated at Ispahan, he bore away every prize, and eclipsed all his rivals, as much by his beauty and magnificence, as by his valor and address.

Ouardi, the Vizir's daughter, seeing him return triumphant, becomes desperately in love with him, and having made her governess her confidant, she dispatched her with a billet to the object of her affections. Anas-Eloujoud sent back an answer, which produced a second message, still more pressing than the first; and a third was about to be sent, when the Vizir met the messenger. This un-

* This word, in Arabic, signifies the accomplished man.

foreseen event filled him with terror; he dropped the letter; and the Vizir having read it, discovered the passion which his daughter entertained for a stranger. At first he wished to wash away this indignity with his blood; his wife, however, found means to appease him; and he contented himself with conveying the unhappy Ouardi to a castle, which he had in the middle of a solitary island, situated towards the extremity of the Persian Gulph.

He ordered a vessel to be equipped, loaded it with riches, slaves, and valuable effects, and commanded Ouardi to follow him.

She expected her lover towards the conclusion of that night when she was to depart; but she had not time to inform him of her misfortune. However, on quitting her father's house, she stopped at the bottom of the stair-case, by which Anas-Eloujoud was to be introduced, and wrote the following words on the wall: "O palace, that I have inhabited from my infancy! if my lover repair hither, in the name of God, tell him my destiny; tell him that the unfortunate Ouardi was carried away before the appearance of Aurora. To repay her for those tears which she has shed, do thou shed tears in thy turn, and upon this stone read the marks of her disgrace. My vows have been deceived—my father intercepted the letter which I wrote to thee. If, after my misfortune, thou quittest not thy palace to follow me, I will rise up against thee in the day of judgment, and accuse thee before the face of the universe."

She at length departs, bathed with the tears of her mother, and even with those of her father, who loves her, and bewails her misfortune; but who still remains inexorable. Having reached the solitary island, her father leaves her with a numerous train of females, and again returns to Ispahan.

Anas-Eloujoud, however, repairs to the palace of Ouardi, climbs up on a wall, sees nobody near, glides down into the court, and at the bottom of

the stair-case, which had been pointed out to him, discovers the words, traced out by the hand of his mistress. Filled with despair he returns home, and disguised as a beggar, sets out in quest of Ouardi.

After having, in vain, gone from city to city, he meets an old dervise, who informs him of the place where the Vizir's daughter is confined. He then hastens to the banks of the Euphrates, hires a bark, and prevails upon the owner of it to conduct him to the solitary island. They sail down the river, and begin to approach the isle; but a furious tempest arises, the bark is dashed to pieces, and the pilot is drowned. Anas-Eloujoud saves himself by swimming; he remains some time senseless on the shore; the sun revives him; and having mounted to the summit of a little hill, he throws himself down, and falls asleep.

Ouardi, confined three years in this island, employed her whole thoughts on her lover. She always hoped that he would discover the place of her retreat, and that he would come to deliver her; but wearied out at length with long expectation, she formed a resolution of escaping. Having deceived her guards, she let herself down from a window towards the sea, and perceiving a fisherman in his boat, made a signal to him with her handkerchief, put herself under his protection, and begged him to conduct her to the nearest town. After three days navigation, they arrived at Bagdad.

The brave and generous Diwan happened then to be seated on the throne of that place. From the windows of his palace he beheld Ouardi enter the harbour. Struck with her beauty, and the richness of her dress, he sent two slaves to invite her to throw herself under his protection. With trembling steps she approached the prince, and, with her eyes bathed in tears, related her misfortunes. Upon which Diwan dispatched his Vizier to the Sultan Chamier, with eighty camels loaded with presents, to beg that he would send Anas-Eloujoud to Bagdad.

The faithful lover, having awakened

ed on the shore of the solitary island, directed his course towards the castle, pretending to be an unfortunate merchant ruined by a tempest, and who had alone with difficulty escaped from shipwreck. He was therefore permitted to enter, and penetrated to the interior gardens. Upon the bark of the orange trees he observed his mistress' and his own cypher, and while watching and listening with great attention, he met Ouardi's maids, who, having discovered the flight of their mistress, were searching for her with the utmost solicitude. Anas-Eloujoud, under still greater uneasiness, joins in the pursuit without making himself known.

The ambassador of Diwan having presented his master's request to the King of Persia, Chamier replied, that the hero whom he sought had disappeared for three years. The ambassador then confessed, that Ouardi had not long before arrived at the court of Bagdad, where she mourned for Anas-Eloujoud, and ardently desired to see him again. Chamier, concluding that Ouardi had occasioned the flight of his favorite, sent for the Vizir, her father, and threatened to destroy him and his whole race, if he did not bring back Anas-Eloujoud. The Vizir set out for the desert island, where he found his slaves in tears, who told him, that his daughter had escaped, and presented to him the young merchant, who had long and in vain sought for her. The father and lover know one another. The scene commences by mutual reproaches, and ends by a tender and affecting reconciliation. Anas-Eloujoud, clad in a sumptuous dress, sets out then with Ibrahim for the court of Persia.

Their enemies, however, had there laid a plot to ruin them. Fearing to see the prince's favorite restored to his former dignity, they had loaded him with the blackest calumnies, and they managed matters so as to procure an order for his being arrested with the Vizir, on his entrance into Ispahan. This order was put in execution,

and they were both confined in a castle.

The return of the ambassador gave great uneasiness to Ouardi, who learned from him that her lover had disappeared for three years; but she received a letter, which he wrote to her before he arrived at Ispahan, having been informed on the way, that she had taken shelter at the court of Bagdad. Overjoyed with her letter, and the return of Anas-Eloujoud, she was convinced, that being reconciled with her father, he would soon come in quest of her; but after waiting a month, she was told of their disgrace and detention. The generous Diwan, touched with her grief, sent his Grand Vizir to request of the Sultan Chamier, that he would set the two prisoners at liberty. Their enemies, however, had too much sway in the council; this request was refused, and the illustrious captives were kept in still closer confinement.

Diwan then raises an army, and marching against Persia, penetrates even to the capital. Chamier, having collected his forces also, offers him battle. The contest becomes very bloody, and Diwan is on the point of being defeated, when Anas-Eloujoud appears at the head of the Mamlouks, his brethren. They had always with grief beheld the horrid injustice done to him, and in the beginning of the combat they quitted the Persian army, to deliver him from his prison. This invincible band gave a new turn to the fortune of the day; Chamier was put to flight, and found great difficulty to enter Ispahan with the remains of his army.

Diwan having dispatched a courier to Ouardi, returned to Bagdad, accompanied by Anas-Eloujoud and old Ibrahim, who had been also delivered by the Mamlouks. Soon after Ouardi's mother arrived, and Ouardi saw herself united to the man who was the fond object of her desires.

Diwan, generous to the last, gives her a rich dowry, appoints Anas-Eloujoud

Eloujoud commander in chief of his armies; and the two lovers, loaded with kindness, become happy in the enjoyment of one another.

Such is the substance of this interesting story, which cannot fail of being read with pleasure. The taste of Mr. Savary seems to speak for the merit of the original, and his knowledge of the Arabic language, for the fidelity of the translation. With regard to the merit of the style, we are of opinion, that few works of the kind are written in a more agreeable manner; and it displays the same beauty, perspicuity, and elegance, which characterise the other works of this author, whose premature death we must consider as a great loss to literature. A few examples will be sufficient to prove this, and will enable our readers to form some idea of the manners and characters painted in this small work.

Anas-Eloujoud, surrounded by a magnificent train, traversed the city amidst soldiers ranged on each side, and repaired to the fields, where he combated with the lance and the javelin. His dexterity and strength were eminently conspicuous in both these exercises. To wrestling succeeded horse-races. An hundred Persian grooms start from the barrier; the earth resounds under the feet of their horses; they rush forward with the rapidity of lightning; clouds of dust arise round them; one might almost say, that they flew on the wings of the wind. Anas-Eloujoud, leaning forward over the floating mane of his courser, caresses him with his hand, and encourages him with his voice. Thrice he outstripped his illustrious rivals; thrice he went over the first course. Having gained every prize, in the evening he entered the walls of the capital, preceded by musicians, and announced by the sound of trumpets. He advanced, followed by the acclamations of the people, and the envy of his enemies, while the moon, as if jealous of his glory, veiled in dark clouds her silver orb.

The daughter of the Vizir, the beautiful Ouardi, is about to appear in my song. With secret emotion she had beheld this illustrious youth pass along; already had swift-winged fame proclaimed his success, &c.

The splendor of this triumphant march, amidst the light of innumerable lamps, but above all the beauty of the conqueror, made a deep impression on the heart of Ouardi; during the night she could neither find repose, nor enjoy sleep. "An internal flame disturbed all her senses; she lost the use of her reason, and could no longer resist the violence of her disorder. She sent for her governess, and wiped the tears from her eyes with a piece of silk tissue."

One cannot read without the softest emotions the departure of this unfortunate virgin for the place of exile, to which her father thought it his duty to conduct her.

When about to depart, her mother ran up to her, embraced her tenderly, and having bathed her face in tears, exclaimed, O my daughter! Who can penetrate into futurity? One day, perhaps, thou wilt return to restore joy to our hearts. O unhappy error, which compels us to consign thee to exile! By thy loss must we redeem the honor of our family! And must the place where I watched over thy infancy become the scene of thy solitude. Once thou wert my glory and my consolation. Alas my happiness will take its flight with thee. Grief alone will remain. Thy absence is about to cover my days with darkness. Thy deserted apartment will become a place of shelter to the birds of night. I shall never more enter there. Alas! my strength forsakes me. My dress is become an insupportable burden. Thy departure kills me!—The tender Ouardi, almost stifled by her sobs and tears, could not give utterance to a single word; midst sighs she kissed her mother's hands, and affectionately pressed them to her bosom. It was necessary to tear her from her arms, in order to put her into the litter which had been prepared for her. She then felt all the horror of her destiny, and appeared plunged in the deepest grief. The Vizir seeing her in this condition, forgot his anger to indulge in tenderness.—O my daughter, cried he, add not to the evils which thy parents suffer. I am like the eye which hath lost its beloved object. Its disorder increases, and it requires the assistance of medicine. My days are about to be changed into gloomy nights. I shall be a stranger in my own palace. But let us
not

not renounce hope. Ah! who can penetrate into the decrees of the Most High?

These are a few examples of that true and natural painting, which is found only in the ancients, and in oriental writers, who, like the ancients, approach much nearer to nature than we. These extracts might easily be multiplied, but they lose much by being separated from the thread of the narration. We therefore advise our readers to peruse them in the tale

itself, as we think few works of the kind can be more interesting.

Before we conclude, we must regret with the editor, that the premature death of Mr. Savary prevented him from publishing in his own language, a complete collection of all the Arabian romances, the originals of which he procured in the course of his travels; but we regret still more, that he could not finish his letters on Greece, of which there appeared only one volume.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

A NARRATIVE OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS, ON THE COROMANDEL COAST, AGAINST THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE FRENCH, DUTCH, AND HYDER-ALLY-CAWN. FROM THE YEAR 1780, TO THE PEACE IN 1784: IN A SERIES OF LETTERS. *In which are included many useful Cautions to young Gentlemen destined for India; a Description of the most remarkable Manners and Customs of the East-Indians; and an Account of the Isle of France. Illustrated with a Map of the Isle of France; and correct Plans, upon a large Scale, of the Fortifications at Trincomallé, and of all the Battles fought by the Army under Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and other Commanders, during that War.* By James Munro, Esq. Captain in the late 23d, or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders. Large Quarto. Nicoll. 1789.

THE cautions that are given in this voluminous publication to young gentlemen destined for India, are proper and useful; the plans of fortifications and battles are well engraved; and the descriptions of the manners and customs of the Indians, though they have not novelty to re-

commend them, are, on the whole, entertaining.* But why republish so very large a portion of what had been published a year and an half before, in the performance of which we have lately given some account, namely, *Memoirs of the War in Asia*? Why republish the same facts, in the same order, by the same transitions, and often, for whole paragraphs and pages, nearly in the same words? with only, here and there, the alteration of a few words, and the transposition of a few sentences, which, in reality, make the unparalleled plagiarism the more glaring and contemptible. For instance, the author of the *Memoirs*, says of Hyder-Ally, "The force of this man's mind, such is the advantage of nature over art! bursting through the prejudices of education, and the restraints of habit, extended his views to whatever European improvements he deemed the most fitted to secure his government, to extend his empire, and to render his name immortal." At the same time that he was sublime in his views, he was capable of all that minute attention which was necessary for their accomplishment. His ends were great, his means prudent. A regular œconomy supplied

* We must except here, and we chuse to do it in a note (as it is rather a private-door kind of business) the passages in which the harcarrahs, or messengers, conceal the notes with which they are charged; the purpose for which the Asiatics assemble in crowds every morning; what obliged the Captain to gallop with his fingers at his nose, and other indecencies of the like nature.

a constant source of liberality, which he never failed to exercise whenever an object, which he could in any shape render subservient to his ambition solicited his bounty. He had his eyes open on the movements of his neighbours, as well as on every part, and almost on every person within his own dominions. Hence he knew where to anticipate hostile designs, and where to take advantages." See *Memoirs*, First Edition, p. 123. 124. Of the same illustrious character Captain Munro says, "The surprising energy of this man's uncultivated mind (for he is totally ignorant of letters) when compared to the rest of his cotemporaries in power, is truly worthy of admiration. Who but an Hero, born to conquer, would at once relinquish all the prejudices and ill-founded habits* of his country, so foreign to ours, and so readily adopt whatever European improvements appeared most essential to secure his government, to extend his empire, and to render his name immortal? He is not only sublime in his views, but capable of seeing them minutely executed. His ends are always great, his means prudent, and his generosity unbounded, whenever proper objects offer: nor can any prince be more watchful over the intrigues of his enemies, both abroad and at home; by which means he knows well where to anticipate hostile designs, and where to take advantages." See *Munro's Narrative*, page 122. We have selected this instance of borrowed aid in the narrative as, besides the purpose for which it is produced, there is a degree of interest in all that relates to the character that is the subject of it. But we might produce a vast variety of other instances in which the plagiarism is still less shaded by an affected diversity of terms in the account that we have, in the narrative of the Mahratta war; the formation of the

grand confederacy against England; the march of Hyder to the Ghauts; the description of those passes; Hyder's hesitation, and Tippoo's speech to the Assembled Chiefs; the parallel between Hyder-Ally and Tippoo Sultan on the one part, and Hamilcar and Hannibal on the other; the account of the sufferings of our officers and soldiers, &c. &c. &c. But it were a superfluous task to illustrate, at any greater length the palpable coincidences in facts, reflections, arrangements, and phraseology between *Memoirs of the late war in Asia*, and *Captain Munro's Narrative*. These co-incidences are acknowledged by the Captain, in their full extent, in an address to the public, in Woodfall's Diary of the 19th of August last, though he will not allow them to be plagiarisms, but attempts to account for them on other principles: a brief relation of which we shall subjoin to this criticism, which we cannot conclude without observing, that where the captain departs from his guide, the author of the *Memoirs*, he very frequently falls into puerile, and even ludicrous amplifications, whether by way of concealing or improving his original, and also into the most egregious errors and absurdities, even in scenes in which himself bore a part.

In a concise and picturesque description in the *Memoirs*, 2d edition, page 269, of the second engagement between Hyder-Ally and Sir Eyre Coote, we find what follows; "the division of the army, commanded by Munro, found themselves now on the very spot where Colonel Baillie made his last stand. The fragments of bodies, the legs, arms, and skulls, the manœuvres that were made, and the noise of the cannon brought the bloody tragedy of September, 1780, full in their view, and made an impression on their imaginations, which was to be surmounted only by military discipline, and a sense of honor." On

* Why are the local habits of India ill-founded? Because, says Captain Munro, they are "so foreign to ours."

the same interesting subject Captain Munro writes thus: "On the very spot, where they stood, lay strewed among their feet, the relics of their dearest fellow-soldiers and friends, who, near twelve months before, had been slain by the hands of those very inhuman monsters that now appeared a second time eager to complete the work of blood. One poor soldier, with the tear of affection glistening in his eye, picked up the decaying spatterdash of his valued brother, with the name yet entire upon it, which the tinge of blood, and the effect of weather had kindly spared!—Another discovered the club or plaited hair of his bosom friend, which he himself had helped to form, and knew by the tie and still remaining colour! A third mournfully recognized the feather which had decorated the cap of his inseparable companion! The scattered clothes and wigs of the 73d's flank companies were every where perceptible, &c." See Munro's Narrative, page 241. This then is one of the many instances in which Captain Munro amplifies the brief descriptions, that he finds in the Memoirs, in a manner the most childish and ridiculous—Of the captain's errors and absurdities, we have instance after instance, in his misstatement of facts, and foolish conjectures concerning the conduct of the commander in chief General Stuart, which is justly stated in the Memoirs of the war in Asia.

In page 219 of the Narrative, Captain Munro says, that Lord Macleod left the army in consequence of a "misunderstanding betwixt him and General Stuart concerning priority of rank." There could not be any competition between these officers concerning priority of rank, because General Stuart was a general officer both in Europe and India at the time when Lord Macleod was only a colonel. The fact is, that Lord Macleod returned from the army to Madras in May 1781, on account of bad health; nor did he ever recover from his illness. In page 220, he

says, "The vigilance of General Stuart, who that day (June 1st, 1781) commanded in the rear, could not prevent a great quantity of baggage from falling into the enemy's hands." On that day General Stuart led in front, and did not command in the rear. The troops encamped at Trivadi had marched from the right, and the second line, then under General Stuart, was upon the right. Sir Eyre Coote, with the first line, was on the left, and consequently in the rear; but there was the enemy even in sight; and if tents or baggage remained behind, it must have been entirely owing to the heavy roads, and the weakness of the cattle. Neither the vigilance, nor want of vigilance of the general had any thing to do with it.

In page 268, near the bottom, having described the situation of the French fleet, he says, "The natural conclusion now was, that the garrison of Madras was about to be besieged." This would have been very ill-founded. For, at the time when the French Squadron appeared, whether at anchor, or sailing off Pullicar, in the second week of February, 1782, Sir Edward Hughes, with the British Squadron, was not at Trincomallé, as affirmed by Captain Munro, but off Fort St George. Nor was there ever the smallest apprehension, at that time, of Madras being besieged, or in the least danger.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A DISCOURSE ON THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY: *Delivered on November 4th, 1789, at the Meeting House in the Old Jewry, to the Society for commemorating the Revolution in Great Britain.* By Richard Price, D. D. LL.D. F. R. S. and Fellow of the American Philosophical Societies at Philadelphia and Boston. Cadell. 1789.

THE *amor patriæ*, or love of one's country, has, in all ages of the world, been a subject of panegyric, and those who have distinguished themselves by it,

it, have been honored with a conspicuous place in the page of history. Like all other passions, however, it requires to be regulated by prudence, and to be directed by the dictates of reason, and of justice. Sensible of this necessity, the learned author, who has always shewn himself a warm and strenuous advocate for every species of liberty, begins his discourse with some observations on the proper idea which men ought to affix to the love of their country; and having cautioned them, in a particular manner, to distinguish carefully between the love of their country, and that spirit of rivalry and ambition, which has been so common among nations, and which has too long deluged the world with blood, he proceeds to enquire how we may best promote the interest of our country, without wantonly destroying the peace of mankind, or disturbing the happiness of society. Having laid down, that the chief blessings of human nature are three, viz. truth, virtue, and liberty, he explains, separately, in what they consist, and shews, that to support these, is the surest means of manifesting the love of one's country, and of promoting its welfare. After dwelling upon the last at more length, he concludes with the following animated words, respecting the late revolution in France.

You may reasonably expect that I should now close this address to you. But I cannot yet dismiss you. I must not conclude without recalling, particularly, to your recollection, a consideration to which I have more than once alluded, and which, probably, your thoughts have been all along anticipating: a consideration with which my mind is impressed more than I can express. I mean, the consideration of the favorableness of the present times to all exertions in the cause of public liberty.

What an eventful period is this! I am thankful that I have lived to it; and I could almost say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." I have lived to see a diffusion of knowledge, which has undermined superstition and error.—I have lived to see the rights of men better understood than ever; and nations panting for liberty, which seemed to have

lost the idea of it.—I have lived to see thirty millions of people, indignant and resolute, spurning at slavery, and demanding liberty with an irresistible voice; their king led in triumph, and an arbitrary monarch surrendering himself to his subjects.—After sharing in the benefits of one Revolution, I have been spared to be a witness to two other Revolutions, both glorious.—And now, methinks, I see the ardor for liberty catching and spreading: a general amendment beginning in human affairs: the dominion of kings changed for the dominion of laws, and the dominion of priests giving way to the dominion of reason and conscience.

Be encouraged, all ye friends of freedom, and writers in its defence! The times are auspicious. Your labors have not been in vain. Behold kingdoms, admonished by you, starting from sleep, breaking their fetters, and claiming justice from their oppressors! Behold, the light you have struck out, after setting America free, reflected to France, and there kindled into a blaze that lays despotism in ashes, and warms and illuminates Europe!

Tremble all ye oppressors of the world! Take warning all ye supporters of slavish governments, and slavish hierarchies! Call no more (absurdly and wickedly) *reformation*, innovation. You cannot now hold the world in darkness. Struggle no longer against increasing light and liberality. Restore to mankind their rights; and consent to the correction of abuses, before they and you are destroyed together.

A LETTER TO THE REVEREND DR. PRICE: containing a few *Strictures on his Sermon, lately published, entitled "The Love of our Country."* By John Holloway. Forster, 1789.

DR. PRICE having advanced in the above sermon, "that the lower orders of people are sinking into a barbarism in religion lately revived by Methodism; and mistaking, as the world has generally done, the service acceptable to God for a system of faith souring the temper, and a service of forms supplanting morality;" Mr. Holloway wishes to convince him, that such an assertion is contrary to those principles of liberty which he has always been at great pains to inculcate, and which he so openly declares every man ought to enjoy in religious matters.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

L O R E N Z O.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

FROM POEMS BY JOHN RANNIE,
LATELY PUBLISHED.

I.

YE valleys to which I complain,
Now trac'd with the tear-streaming eye,
I know that my sorrows are vain,
Yet love to indulge the fond sigh!

II.

To muse on the days that are flown,
To think dearest Lucy on thee!
My heart must be cold as thy own,
Ere lost the remembrance can be.

III.

When summer in beauty array'd,
Shone here with a splendor refin'd,
In thee all its charms were display'd,
In thee all its beauties conjoin'd.

IV.

Thy smile, to its lustre serene,
The glories of Eden restor'd:
Whose death gave a damp to the scene,—
Whose death will be ever deplor'd!

V.

Who rose, the sweet Flow'r of Delight!
Of Nature's perfection, in bloom:
Now lost in the confines of Night,
—Conceal'd in the shade of the Tomb!

VI.

In whom love and friendship I found;
Heart-piercing reflection to me!
O Lucy—each object around,
Reminds thy LORENZO of thee.

VII.

The Winter now frowns on the year,
And loudly the hurricanes howl,
How lov'd—for a semblance they bear,
To the tempests that rage in my soul!

* My heart is in the coffin there, with Cæsar;
And I must pause—till it come back again.

VIII.

All Nature is sadden'd to woe,
The songsters no longer are gay;
Dejected they sit on each bough,
And mourn o'er the season's decay:

IX.

But Nature again shall rejoice;
And Spring all her beauties restore;
The songsters again raise their voice
In melody sweet as before!

X.

The scene that so gloomy appears,
Again shall its brightness resume:
Yet I shall explore it in tears,
Nor raise my sad hopes from the tomb!

XI.

The Tomb, over which I recline,
That cruelly keeps thee from view,
Dear Lucy, may shortly be mine!
That prospect is all I pursue.

XII.

The sports of the village I wave;
No longer endearing to me:
O Lucy—my soul's in thy grave,*
My wishes all center in thee!

A S O N N E T.

FROM THE SAME.

NOW slowly o'er the streaks of parting
Day,
Her dusky curtain, gentle Evening
throws:
As thro' the shades of Solitude, I stray,
Where sighs the gale accordant to my
woes!

Poor Philomela—murmurs in the vale!
Soft on her voice the notes of sorrow
rise,
While distant woodlands bear the plain-
tive tale,
That on the lips of ling'ring Echo dies.

SHAKESPEAR,

Sadly she breathes the woe-inspiring
lay,
In all the anguish of despairing love :
Inur'd to grief—when I approach the
spray,
Still melting throes her tender bosom
move.

Pensive I listen, while she pours her moan,
And think I trace a sorrow like my
own!

V E R S E S

WRITTEN BY A YOUNG LADY OF
FIFTEEN,

*On putting a Butterfly out at her Win-
dow, after having been in her Room all
Winter.*

GO! happy insect! fly thy way,
And frolick all the live-long day,
Where'er thy fancy please;
Thy tender form no blasts needs fear;
Soon will the summer smiles appear—
Then fly and take thine ease.

The damask rose-bud soon will blush;
Already hear yon warbling thrush
Tune his sweet note to love :
Then, happy creature, haste away,
The spring invites—no longer stay;
But haste its joys to prove.

Go! on the lilly's bosom play,
Which soon will welcome in the May;
Soon charm the gazing sight :
Till then the violet beds frequent,
Where odors of the sweetest scent
Will yield thee pure delight.

Oft may I meet thee in the grove,
And see thee wanton—see thee rove;
Blest Liberty enjoy :
O could I wanton—rove like thee
On silken wings, from bud to tree,
My bliss would never cloy.

Hear! from yon wood sad Philomel
Her love-lorn anguish mildly tell;
Soft trills her tender woe :
The bee her labor has begun,
And sips the produce of the sun :
Then haste, my fly, to go.

When winter comes, seek out my cell,
Again with grief and me to dwell,
And mourn thy long-lost bliss;
But lest my soul ere then be fled,
This form be mingl'd with the dead,
Take thou a parting kiss.

A.

V E R S E S,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BOTANICAL
GARDEN,"

*On some Medallions made by Mr. WEDGE-
WOOD, of Clay, and brought from Syd-
ney Cove, presented to him by Sir JO-
SEPH BANKS.*

VISIT of HOPE to SYDNEY COVE,
Near BOTANY-BAY.

WHERE Sydney Cove her lucid bosom
swells,
Courts her young navies, and the storm
repels;
High on a rock, amid the troubled air,
HOPE stood sublime, and wav'd her
golden hair;
Calm'd with her rosy smile the tossing
deep,
And with sweet accents charm'd the winds
to sleep;
To each wild plain she stretch'd her snowy
hand,
High - waving wood, and sea-encircled
strand.

"Hear me (she cried) ye rising realms I
record
Time's opening scenes, and Truth's un-
erring word.—
There shall broad streets their stately walls
extend,
The circus widen, and the crescent bend :
There rais'd from cities o'er the cultur'd
land,
Shall bright canals, and solid roads ex-
pand.—
There the proud arch, colossus-like, be-
stride
Yon glitt'ring streams, and bound the
chasing tide;
Embellish'd villas crown the landscape-
scene,
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush
between.—
There shall tall spires, and dome-capp'd
towers ascend,
And piers and quays their massy struc-
tures blend;
While with each breeze approaching ves-
sels glide,
And northern treasures dance on ev'ry
tide!"
Then ceas'd the nymph—tumultuous
echoes roar,
And JOY's loud voice was heard from
shore to shore—
Her graceful steps, descending, press'd the
plain,
And PEACE, and ART, and LABOUR
join'd her train.

P R O L O G U E

T O

T A M E R L A N E :

SPOKEN BY WILLIAM FECTOR, ESQ. AT
HIS PRIVATE THEATRE, IN DOVER,
NOV. 4, 1789, TO A BRILLIANT AND
SPLENDID AUDIENCE.

Written on the Occasion by J. Cobb, Esq.

WHEN our Third William broke Oppression's chain,
And rear'd his throne on Freedom's sacred fane,
Once more on her deserted altar, bright
Blaz'd a celestial flame with sudden light.
The drooping Muse, who felt its pow'r benign,
Her votive offering tendered at the shrine.
From history the glowing scene she draws;
Fir'd at the sight, a nation shouts applause,
Of Britain's Tamerlane the praises sing,
And hail the likeness of our patriot King.
This night *Melpomene*, to freedom true,
Holds her instructive tablets to your view;
Here, where our dazzling heights the seas command,
Freedom's vast altar rais'd by Nature's hand,
Where sits enthron'd the Genius of our isle,
Mocking invasion with a scornful smile,
To liberty the Muse attunes her lays,
On this blest spot, where first the sacred blaze
Successfully its guardian lightnings hurl'd
Against the Roman conqueror of the world;
Check'd his career—and, be't Kent's honest boast—
Drove his proud eagles from our cliff-bound coast.
So much for introduction to our play:
Now of myself a few words by the way;
From criticism to shield me I've a plot;
You may frown, critics, faith I fear ye not.
Oh! in my favor may that potent art,
Animal Magnetism its aid impart;
That pow'r, which if exerted in my cause,
Must from the strictest Cynic force applause.
Whoe'er would know *where* that same power lies,
Let him but view his lovely neighbour's eyes.

E P I L O G U E,

By Mr. GILLUM.

CARRIED from place to place, in a
close cage—
What crowds of gapers will the sight engage!

Blest with *such* company in my Bastille,
How small the anguish Bajazet* must feel;
With these *Alpapas* I could bear the sentence,

Nor wish to change my fate by my repentance.

But now each fair one trembles to come near me,

And ev'ry grinning fool will strive to jeer me.

Methinks already ye begin to stare,

As at a tiger at a country fair.

Pray, who among ye could endure such keeping?

Had I but claws, I'd make ye pay for peeping.

But this confinement is, indeed, unfit
For one who never scratch'd, or never bit.

Henceforth such parts ferocious I disclaim,
Suited so ill to one by nature tame:

Am I not mild and gentle, like the dove,
Form'd for the tender offices of love?

Generally peaceful, and so very quiet,
I ne'er yet broke a watchman's head in riot

Can safely challenge both coquette and prude

To bring an instance of my being rude;

And if in tender hearts I gain'd some strength,

I ne'er proceeded to improper length.

The wedded dames, I've heard, in me discern

Something from which the wisest spouse may learn:

In any other place, perhaps, but this,
They'll freely tell you what that something is.

These self-eulogiums I'll no more pursue,
To Tamerlane attention now is due:

The glorious scenes you've here beheld this night,

To ev'ry liberal heart must give delight.
From freedom's fount the bold ideas flow,

And patriot laurels bind the poet's brow.
If thus transported with *dramatic* fame,

What praise must George's living merits claim?

What heart expands not at his sovereign's name?

The clouds dispell'd that late o'erspread our isle,

And Britain's sun again begins to smile:

Yet can we view, unmov'd, a neighbour's woe?

For regal sufferings loyal tears will flow;

With grief our sympathizing bosoms wing
At the sad state of Gallia's captive king:

The monarch's palace is no prison here;
Free as his people, George has nought to fear:

No furious fish-women his home beset,
His virtue breaks the threads of faction's net;

Unfetter'd he fulfils the sacred trust,
And foes proclaim him both benign and just.

* Mr. W. FECTOR acted Bajazet.

Oh! may *our* loyalty its charm diffuse,
And every *daring* demagogue confuse;
In *every* clime defeat sedition's plan,
Preserve the peace, and *guard* the rights of
man.

S T A N Z A S.

ON THE DEATH OF A LADY'S BULL-
FINCH.

BY MR. COWPER.

YE Nymphs, if e'er your eyes were
red
With tears, o'er hapless fav'rites shed,
Now share Maria's griefs;
Her fav'rite, even in his cage,
(What will not cruel hunger's rage?)
Assassin'd by a thief.

Where Rhenus strays his vines among,
The egg was laid from which he sprung;
And though by nature mute,
Or only with a whistle blest,
Well taught, he all the sounds express'd
Of flageller, or flute.

The honors of his ebony poll
Were brighter than the sleekest mole;
His bosom of the hue
With which Aurora decks the skies,
When piping wind shall soon arise
To sweep away the dew.

Above, below, in all the house,
Dire foe alike of bird and mouse,
No cat had leave to dwell;
And Bully's cage supported stood
On props of smoothest shaven wood,
Large built, and lattic'd well.

Well lattic'd, but the grate, alas!
Not rough with wire of steel, or brass,
For Bully's plumage sake;
But smooth with wands from Ouse's side,
With which, when neatly peel'd and dry'd,
The swains their baskets make.

Night veil'd the pole—all seem'd secure,
When led by inkling, sharp and sure,
Subsistence to provide,
A beast forth sally'd on the scout,
Long-back'd, long-tail'd, with whisker'd
snout,
And badger-colour'd hide.

He entering at the study door,
Its ample area 'gan to explore,
And something in the wind
Conjectur'd, snuffing round and round,
Better than all the books he found,
Food chiefly for the mind.

Just then, by adverse fate impress'd,
A dream disturb'd poor Bully's rest;
In sleep he seem'd to view
A rat fast clinging to his cage,
And screaming at the sad presage,
Awoke, and found it true.

For, aided both by ear and scent,
Right to his mark the monster went;
Ah! muse, forbear to speak.
Direful the horrors which ensu'd!
His teeth were strong, the cage was wood,
He left poor Bully's beak.

Maria weeps, the muses mourn;
So, when by Bacchanalians torn,
On Thracian Hebrus' side,
The tree-enchanted, Orpheus, fell,
His head alone remain'd to tell
The cruel death he died.

TO THE TWEED.
FROM TRIFLES IN VERSE.

BY A YOUNG SOLDIER.

IT is not, dear romantic TWEED,
The beauties you display;
Nor all the graces of the mead,
Thro' which you wind your way;

'Tis not that in thy wanton flood
My infant limbs have play'd;
Nor that within thy neighbor'ing wood
I found a friendly shade:

'Tis not for all thy charms I grieve,
Tho' once my joy and pride;—
My heart is only rack'd to leave
My DELIA on thy side.

For DELIA's sake, let ev'ry sweet
Still deck thy peaceful shore,
Where boist'rous billows never beat,
Nor angry tempests roar!

Be ever far from DELIA's path
Each wind that rudely blows!
But let the zephyr's fragrant breath
Sigh soft where'er she goes!

At her approach still let the rose
A sweeter scent distil,
And ev'ry beauteous flow'r that blows
Appear more beauteous still.

And when the Nymph approaches near
Thy pure and limpid tide,
Ah! let thy water still more clear,
And still more softly glide!

Let joy still sparkle in her eye!
Her heart from cares be free!
Or if she ever breathes a sigh,
Oh! be that sigh for me!

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, July 2.

A MESSAGE was sent to the Commons, that their Lordships would proceed in the trial of Warren Hastings on Tuesday. Adjourned.

increase and decrease of tobacco delivered from the King's warehouse, from the year 1787, be laid before the House. Ordered.

The House then resolved into a Committee, to consider farther of the regulations on Tobacco. Mr. Rose in the chair.

After examining evidence at the bar, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, July 2.

The House in a Committee on the British Fisheries, Sir James Johnstone, Chairman.

Mr. Dempster stated, that, upon further consideration, he had relinquished his original intention of moving for leave to bring in a bill, immediately, for the encouragement of the fisheries. In considering the subject, he had reason to believe, that if roads of communication with the coast in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, were made, so as corn, and other provisions might be easily transported, it would tend more effectually to the advantage of the fisheries, than if the resolutions, which he had formerly suggested, were adopted. He therefore moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Commander in Chief in Scotland to give directions for making the said roads.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as the Committee were not in possession of any facts which could authorise any motion for pledging the House to give their concurrence for completing the roads mentioned by Mr. Dempster, he therefore suggested to the Hon. Gentleman, whether it would not be more regular to address his Majesty, in the next place, to give directions to the Commander in Chief in Scotland to order a survey, and an estimate of the expence, to be laid before the House.

Mr. Dempster said, he had no objection to adopt the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The motion was therefore put, as suggested by Mr. Pitt, and such Members as are Privy Counsellors were ordered to present the Address.

Mr. Alderman Watson moved, that a copy of the office book, specifying the

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, July 3.

The order of the day being read, for summoning the House on the second reading of the Tythe Bill,

Earl Stanhope rose, and in a speech of considerable length, stated the reasons which had induced him to bring forward the bill then under their Lordships consideration. The gross and scandalous oppression daily practised, from enforcing the payment of tythes, was a disgrace to this country, which it was the principal object of the present bill to prevent in time to come.—The noble Earl mentioned a variety of instances of unrelenting severity, which had occurred in prosecutions for compelling obedience to the tythe laws; in particular, the case of a man, who was now imprisoned in the goal of the city of Worcester, for the costs of an action brought against him for five shillings; but which, with the expences, now amounted to several hundred pounds.—This unfortunate man, having been previously excommunicated by the laws of the church, no bail could be received for him: and not being able to pay the debt, he must remain a prisoner for life. He also mentioned a prosecution, which had been carried on against some of the people called Quakers, for refusing to pay a tythe of four-pence; and though it was against the principles of their religion to acknowledge the authority of the church of England, they were, nevertheless, prosecuted to conviction; and had it not been for the humanity of some of their neighbours, who entered into a subscription for their relief, they also would have been thrown into prison. His Lordship urged a variety of arguments in support of the bill, and hoped the House would allow it to go to a Committee.

Lord

Lord *Kenyon* opposed the principle of the bill, as hostile to the fundamental laws of the established church. No human system could be perfect; but the hardships stated by the noble Earl were not owing to the imperfection of the law, but to the obstinacy of the parties. The smallness of the sum ought not to be considered; it was the precedent which it held out that ought to influence their Lordships to reject the bill entirely.

Lord *Abingdon* declared, that no man in the House was a greater friend to toleration than himself; but, at the same time, there was no man more zealous for preserving the constitution of the country, both in church and state, as it then stood. He allowed that there were imperfections in both, but they ought to be touched with a delicate hand, or not touched at all. He was sorry to see the Noble Lord employed in such work; and he intreated him, if he would be a reformer, if he would be an *Alexander Cruden*, who styled himself the *Corrector*, and who was so fond of *correction*, that he undertook to correct even the Bible itself, that he would weigh his zeal in the scales of his understanding, and not in the balance of a heated imagination, as from the former good might arise, but from the latter, nothing but evil could ensue.

The Duke of *Norfolk* said, he was a friend to the principle of the bill, but, at so late a period of the session, he doubted the propriety of entering into a discussion of so much importance; he therefore wished that the business could stand over to the next session. The question was then put, and the bill was rejected, without a division. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, July 3.

A petition was presented from the Corporation of Liverpool against the excise on tobacco. The report on the India budget was brought up, and, after a few words from Major *Scott*, Mr. *Dempster*, and Mr. *Dundas*, was agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the Newsmen's petition being resumed,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that by all the information he had been able to obtain, he was confirmed in his former opinion, that it was not agreeable to the practice of the House, for at least 100 years past, to receive the petition. It was not the practice of the House to receive any petition against the supply of the year; and the clause, to which the petition referred, was not an extraneous clause, but a regulation absolutely necessary to make the tax productive. The petition, there-

fore, fell within both the general and the particular rule. But little inconvenience could arise from rejecting it, as there would be the same opportunity of discussing the clause in the Committee as if it had been received; for in the precedents that had been referred to in the former debate, the petitions had only been received, without granting the prayer for hearing Counsel.

Mr. *Dempster* said, he should not divide the House, but hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would defer the regulation till next year, when he would have an opportunity of judging, from experience, whether it would be necessary.

The petition was rejected. The House then resolved into a Committee on the bill for imposing an additional duty on newspapers and advertisements; and after a pretty long conversation on the clause to prevent lending newspapers for hire, a division took place, when there appeared

For it	—	29
Against it	—	9

Majority for the clause 20

The blank for the additional stamp duty was filled up with the words "one halfpenny," and for the additional duty on advertisements, with the words "sixpence," as originally proposed in opening the Budget.

The bill for the regulation of the Slave Trade was read a second time. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Tobacco Excise bill, and after hearing farther evidence, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 6.

Read several private bills. The Pawnbrokers bill was reported; read, a second time, the Poor Annuity bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 6.

Mr. *Pulteney* brought up the report of the committee appointed to try the merits of Lord Hood's petition, complaining of an undue return for the city of Westminster. The Hon. Member then informed the House, that Lord Hood and the Electors of Westminster had withdrawn their petitions: That the Committee were therefore of opinion, that Lord John Townshend was duly elected for the city of Westminster, and that neither of the petitions was frivolous, or vexatious.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, "that the bill for

for regulating the Royal Burghs in Scotland be read a second time, which being done, the Hon. Gentleman then urged the commitment of the bill, by moving, "that the Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Sir James Johnston opposed it, upon the principle of avoiding dangerous innovation, it would be destructive to entails, it would also alter the mode of trial at law, and might perhaps overturn the whole constitution of Scotland; he did not wish hastily to alter the law of Scotland, for, as it now stands, a man has a chance of out-living a law suit.

Mr. Sheridan then entered into the principle of the bill: it had, on a former occasion, he said, been urged, that, in point of fact, no grievances existed in the Royal Burghs in Scotland; he asserted that grievances did exist, and therefore they were at issue upon that fact, and the only way to decide the difference was, by referring the decision to the Committee. Mr. Sheridan said, that his plan was to diffuse, as much as possible, the principle of civil liberty in Scotland, and it was with that view he had framed the present bill.

There were in Scotland sixty-six Royal Burghs, fifty-two of which concurred in the plan which he now submitted to the House; he might, perhaps, be asked, why none of the Members of the Convention of Delegates complained—to this there was a very plain and obvious answer, viz. that it was not to be expected, that those who practised abuse should complain of their practice; but to prove the fact of the existing evils, upwards of nine thousand persons had signed a petition, praying relief against the evils. Mr. Sheridan then enumerated the circumstances of which complaint was made. The Town-Council were self elected; nor was there any remedy against their proceedings; for there was no court before whom their conduct could be arraigned; it was therefore evident, that they possessed powers that might be arbitrary and oppressive; it was no argument to say, that these powers were never abused; it was enough to allow that such power existed; for the end of all sound policy was, that there should not exist, in any human tribunal, a power to exercise with impunity any arbitrary power. It was, in the due course of human events, to be expected, that arbitrary power would sometimes be oppressively used; and indeed, he would fairly admit he would rather it were so than otherwise, lest a single exception might put mankind off their guard against it. In illustrating his principles, he read several extracts from different entries, tending to prove, that neither the Lords of Session, nor the Court

of Exchequer, had any power to reverse the orders of the Town-Council, and it would be rather curious to recur to the Committee of Delegates, because that would be referring to the delinquents to reverse their own malversation. Mr. Sheridan then observed, that if a Committee was allowed upon this bill, the further discussion might be put off until the next session, and different Gentlemen might take time to peruse pamphlets, and other publications, which had been written on both sides; as to himself, he thought those publications which had been written on one side wholly unanswerable, but others might be of a different opinion; all he wanted was, that the principles of freedom should prevail in every part of the kingdom.

Mr. Dundas entered at large into the arguments of Mr. Sheridan: He did not see any reason why the House should assent to the simple proposition of any individual, however splendid his abilities.

Several other Members spoke, and on the question being put that the bill should be committed, it was negatived without a division.

Mr. Pulteney rose, to make an inquiry of the Minister respecting the report of a request being made from the Court of France, to permit the exportation, from this country, of 20,000 sacks of flour, and, if true, the steps which had been taken on that requisition.

Mr. Pitt replied, that such a request had been made, but that nothing had been, or could be done, without the consent of Parliament, as, on account of the high price of corn, the ports were at present shut. His Majesty's servants had made every possible enquiry on the subject, but from that no certain decision could as yet be formed. It would undoubtedly be a convenience to France, if the exportation could be allowed, but it was to be feared, that if the request were to be granted, it might occasion some inconvenience here, not so much, perhaps, from the quantity of corn subtracted from the market, as from the impression which such a circumstance might have on the sellers.

After a little farther conversation on the subject, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Tobacco bill; and having heard evidence to a late hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, July 7.

A message was sent to the Commons, that

that their Lordships had agreed to several bills, and that they would proceed farther on the trial of Warren Hastings on Thursday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, July 7.

Mr. Rose brought in a bill, to empower the Lords of the Treasury to appoint commissioners to enquire into the annual amount of the salaries of Custom-house officers, with a view to the abolition of bonds and cockets on goods carried coastwise, not liable to duty on exportation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a copy of the examination taken before the Privy Council respecting the stock of wheat and flour in this country; and proposed referring it to the consideration of a select Committee. The motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed, consisting of

Mr. Pulteney	Mr. Ald. Newnham
Mr. Wilberforce	Mr. Elliott
Mr. Huxley	Mr. W. Smith
Mr. Dempster	Mr. Gascoigne
Lord Westcote	Mr. S. Thornton
Lord Mornington	Marquis of Graham
Sir C. Farnaby	Mr. Blackburne.
Sir E. Ashley	

The House then resolved into a Committee, and heard farther evidence on the Tobacco Excise Bill; and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

AFTER returning from Westminster-Hall, a message was sent to the Commons, that their Lordships would proceed further in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on the first Tuesday of the next Session of Parliament. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

IN a Committee to consider of the duty to be imposed on licences to be taken out by manufacturers of tobacco and snuff,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, that instead of an uniform duty, originally intended in the Tobacco Excise Bill, a progressive duty, in proportion to the quantity manufactured by each dealer the first year after passing the bill, should be imposed. This, he said, would obviate

one of the most material objections to the bill. He moved a string of resolutions, in substance, That from October 1789 to October 1790, every manufacturer of snuff or tobacco should pay for a licence forty shillings; and from October 1790, forty shillings, if the quantity manufactured the preceding year should not exceed forty hogheads, and an addition of twenty shillings for every ten hogheads above forty, up to a hundred and fifty.

The resolutions were agreed to and reported, and after some debate respecting the bill being recommitted, it was gone through, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, July 9.

The second reading of the bill for the Preservation of Trees and Shrubs, and the third reading of the Corn Regulation Bill, were, upon motion, put off till Monday.

The Expiring Laws Bill, the Horse and Carriage Duty Bill, the St. James's Burial Ground Bill, the Pontefract Church Bill, the Wyberton Inclosure Bill, the Heywood Road Bill, and Mr. Saladin's Naturalization Bill, were read a third time, and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, July 9.

THE Speaker waited till four o'clock, and not being able to collect forty members, went away.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, July 10.

HEARD counsel farther in the Chetworth Inclosure Bill. The question being put that the bill be committed, it was negatived.

On the second reading of the Cromford Canal Bill, after a debate, in which Lord Rawdon, Lord Stanhope, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Kinaird, and others, spoke, the House divided on a motion for the farther hearing of counsel on Wednesday. The numbers were,

Contents	11
Not Contents	11

Proxies were then called, when the question was carried by a majority of one, the number

numbers being seventeen to sixteen. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, July 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to inform the House, that he should, on Monday, trouble them with a motion of some importance, relating, he said, to a late consideration, the exportation of flour to France. He had received accounts from the port of Shoreham within a few hours, of an attempt to export a considerable quantity of flour to France, under an evasion of the law. Corn had, at that place, suddenly fallen from 48s. to 44s. the quarter, which entitled them to export, with the bounty of 5s.—the lowering of the price was, however, an evident fiction, for a very small quantity was sold at that price, and all round the neighbourhood, it maintained the former high price. In consequence of this fictitious sale, an entry had been made for the exportation of eight thousand sacks of flour to *Havre-de-Grace*, in the name of a merchant in London. The exportation had very properly and attentively been stopped by the officers at Shoreham; it would, however, be necessary for him to bring in a short bill on the occasion, which he doubted not the House would see the necessity of, and agree with its speedily passing. In the interim, however, he had taken upon himself to issue orders to all the officers of the Customs, to use their utmost vigilance, and prevent any exportation of corn or flour, and he doubted not but the House would approve of the measure.

Sir Grey Cooper entirely approved of every thing suggested, and said: by the Right Hon. Gentleman; he wished the bill to be immediately brought in; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman had done any thing wrong, an indemnity, he observed, could be added in the bill.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had a motion to propose, which, he wished had been much earlier brought forward. In what he was about to submit to the House he stood upon facts, and did not dread refutation from the two Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite him, (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grenville) whatever might be their abilities, which he allowed were great. Whatever was the actual situation of the country, that situation, he said, ought to be known: the House, in a matter of such importance, ought not to give their confidence to any man; but, as the guardians of the property of their constituents, and of the resources of the country, examine into the finances of the country themselves. He

VOL. III.

then proceeded to state the following propositions:

First, That for the three last years, the expenditure of the country had exceeded its income two millions annually, and would continue so to do for the next, and the year following that.

Secondly, That the report of the Revenue Committee of 1786, had failed in every important point.

Thirdly, That no progress had been made in the reduction of the National Debt; but, that on the contrary, we were more involved in debt than before the year 1786.

Fourthly, That no reasonable expectation appeared, by our present state of expenditure and income, that we should be enabled to make any reductions in the National Debt.

The Hon. Gentleman having laid down these propositions, endeavoured next to substantiate them. He entered largely into the report of the Revenue Committee. He contended that they had no idea of the necessity of any loan during the peace—that they had provided visionary resources for what they knew to be absolute demands—that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had, for the purpose of bolstering up the report, and making the deficiencies appear less glaring, smuggled several taxes under wrappers of regulations. The taxes he alluded to were those on the altered mode of measuring wood, regulations on alehouses, &c. &c. the total of which he said was not less than 200,000l. The deficiency of the income, to that stated in the report, was, he affirmed, upon an average 400,000l. making in the three years 1,200,000l. the average of the income for the last three years being but 15,203,000l. The income of the country, he said, had been gradually declining; and in proportion as our revenues had failed in rising, the Right Hon. Gentleman had been squandering them in the greatest prodigality; our expenditure had been in a progressive state of increase for the last three years, and enormously so in its three great branches, the Army, Navy and Ordnance. He then entered into a comparison of the sum for miscellaneous services for the year, which was 640,000l. with that of 78,000l. estimated by the Committee as the sum for the miscellaneous service of the Peace Establishment of the year 90, and insisted that it would be preposterous and absurd to contend, that so great a sum as 640,000l. could be, by the year 1790 or 1791, reduced so low for the same service as 78,000l. The public expenditure in the three last years he stated to be 47,790,000l. to which was to be added an increase of 600,000l. on the navy debt, making that debt upwards of a million,

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a million, which, added to the other expenditure, made the whole 51,000,000, and upwards: he averaged the

Annual expenditure at - 17,144,000
Annual income at - 15,203,000

Leaving an annual deficiency
of - - - - - 1,941,000

He ridiculed the idea of coming to the level suggested by the Revenue Committee, either at the end of 1790 or 91, before which level could be obtained it would be necessary, he said, to expend 12,000,000 more than stated by the Committee before every thing could be wound up; and then before we could arrive at the period to which the Right Hon. Gentleman had long been vainly boasting we were already arrived, our income exceeding our expenditure, our income must be raised 1,100,000*l.* or our expenditure lessened to that amount. He next adverted to the National debt; of which had been paid off, he said, in three years, 3,000,000*l.* by borrowing 4,300,000*l.* besides which a navy debt had been contracted, which exceeded 1,300,000*l.*

After several other remarks in favor of his assertions, Mr. Sheridan concluded by moving, that a select Committee should be appointed to enquire into the state of the public income and expenditure, and into the progress made to reduce the National debt, and to report the same to the House; the Committee to consist of the following gentlemen:

Henry Banks, Esq.

D. Parker Coke, Esq.	Ald. Newnham
Geo. Dempster, Esq.	Edw. Philips, Esq.
W. Drake, jun. Esq.	— Pelham, Esq.
Wm. Hussey, Esq.	Ald. Watfon
Sir William Lemon	Sir G. A. W. Shuck-
— Lowther, Esq.	burgh
Hon. Mr. Marham	Earl of Wycombe
James Martin, Esq.	

Mr. Grenville, Secretary of State, in a speech of considerable length, endeavoured to refute Mr. Sheridan's statement of the public income and expenditure, and after Mr. Fox, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some other members, had delivered their sentiments, the question was put, and negatived without a division. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 13.

THE Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—the Exchequer Loan bill, the Tontine bill, the Indemnity bill, the Annuity bill, the Lottery bill, the Scotch Distillery bill, the bill relative to the Deeds and Wills

of Papists, the North British Light-House bill, the Greenock Harbour bill, and some others. Received from the Commons several bills, which were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Lord Rawdon having moved that the order of the day be read, which was that the Lords be summoned, his Lordship entered into the state of the finances, as they appeared from the accounts which lay on the table. After disclaiming all party motives, he declared himself quite prepared to assert, that according to the present estimates, our expenditure exceeded our income by the sum of two millions one hundred thousand pounds. His Lordship then endeavoured to substantiate what he had advanced, but offered no motion, as he said all he intended was to make observations.

The Duke of Richmond entered into a long and elaborate defence of the present Administration, bestowing very high encomiums upon Mr. Pitt; he declared, that from the manner in which he understood the accounts, nothing on the part of the Minister had been exaggerated.

Lord Stormont highly reprobated a concealment of the state of our finances, and also the arbitrary manner in which taxes were levied upon the subject.

Lord Bathurst defended the measures of Administration in general, and was clearly of opinion, that the measures lately adopted, were agreeable to the real happiness of the people, of which he considered the present price of our stock a decided proof. His Lordship complained of the bringing forward the present subject at so late a period of the session.

Lord Loughborough answered Lord Bathurst, particularly on that part of his speech which reprobated the bringing forward the subject at so late a period; it was surely not the fault of the noble Lord who brought forward the present conversation, that the Minister delayed the most important business until the middle of July; the noble Lord had taken the earliest opportunity that he could regularly take, namely, on the reading of the Revenue Bills; his Lordship then entered into the whole of the subject upon the calculations, and supported the arguments of Lord Rawdon with respect to our finances; he was clearly of opinion, that our expenditure exceeded our finances in the manner described by Lord Rawdon, and that the public were entitled to a fair account, and that no part of it should be withheld from their view.

Lord Rawdon recommended a Committee to inquire into the state of the public accounts.

The Duke of Richmond expressed a wish that the noble Lord would not persist in this

this recommendation, and here the conversation ended. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 13.

MR. Secretary Grenville, in the absence of Mr. Pitt, introduced the business of the Corn attempted to be exported from Shoreham. It was agreed on all sides, he observed, that a prohibition was necessary in this instance; but it had been a matter of consideration, whether a short bill should be introduced for the purpose, or whether it might not be tacked to a bill on the same subject then on its passage, but which was not expected to go through the other House without some alteration. The latter of these was the mode determined on, but it was previously necessary to the moving for leave to bring in this new bill, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws.

In this Committee Mr. Grenville moved for leave to bring in a bill, "for the farther regulating of the export and import of corn, the exportation of starch, and the importation of rape-feed." Leave was granted.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the petition of the East India Company, praying for leave to increase their capital, by the borrowing of one million, the House resolved itself into a Committee. Mr. C. W. B. Rouse in the Chair. Mr. Dundas said, that in opening his intended motion, he trusted he should make it appear to the Committee that the measure, now solicited on the part of the East-India Company, was founded in obvious policy, and on clear expedience.

In the statement which he should make on this subject, he assured the Committee that he should, throughout, take the most unfavorable side, by taking the sales of the Company at the lowest, and their debts at the highest estimate. It was to be observed, that their exclusive patent continued until the year 1791, which, with the three years of notice, continued them in their present situation until the year 1794, after which, supposing no new agreement with government to take place, they might continue as a trade incorporated, but not an exclusive Company. He would, however, suppose the worst, and that their affairs were then to be wound up, and their stock disposed of, and would then draw his conclusions from the averages of these four years.

The debts of the Company were stated in the accounts on the table at

Their effects at £. 14,548,490
12,531,843

Balance against the Company, £. 2,016,647

He could not, he said, however, wholly trust this statement. There was to be added on the one side a debt of 500,000l. due to the Government here, and from the other side, he should make no scruple of subtracting the three last articles of resource, viz.

Subsistence of French prisoners in India £. 260,657
Expences incurred in the expedition to Manila 139,877
Hospital expences for troops at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay 21,477

Making together £. 422,011

This sum, added to the debt to Government of 500,000l. made the whole amount to 922,011l. which, added to the above balance, made the debt of the Company amount to 2,938,658l.

The value of the stock to be added, he took at the present price of 170l. per cent. and then made the value of the additional capital amount to 1,700,000l.

On an enumeration of the dividend, and other charges, in addition to the debt, as above stated, he estimated the whole of the debt in Europe to amount to 2,508,000l.—In opposition to this, he stated the profits of the China trade at 740,000l. the profits of the Indian trade at 375,000l. The net profits of both, deducting the annual expence at 482,000l. were 623,000l. per annum.

This nett profit, for 4 years £. 2,492,000

On the present year 509,000

Private trade, 4 years 350,000

£. 3,351,000

But as, if the trade were to cease in 1794, no investment would be necessary of course in that year, there was to be added to this sum of £. 3,351,000

A farther sum of 1,960,000

£. 5,311,000

It appeared, therefore, that without looking to the territorial revenues of the Company, their forts, &c. that in Europe there would, in the year 1794, be assets more than sufficient to discharge the European debt. He would not, he said, advert in this instance, to the debts in India, amounting to six millions. because he was of opinion, that the surplus revenue of India, which, as he had stated on a former occasion, amounted to 1,500,000l.

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per annum, was more than sufficient to the discharge of that sum.

He concluded, by moving as a resolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, the East-India Company be allowed to add to their capital stock, the sum of one million, to be raised in shares, at the rate of 17ol. per cent. or at such other rate as the Directors, with the advice of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, shall determine.

Mr. *Hussey* differed much from the statement given by Mr. *Dundas*. He said, that if the present capital was meant to be repaid at the present price, that part of the debt should be taken not at 4,000,000l. but at 6,800,000l. for that was the amount at the rate of 17ol. per cent. and if the million of additional capital was to be taken in the same manner, it would give a similar increase.

Mr. *Dundas* said, that the latter objection could be easily removed, for that he had never taken into account the 1,700,000l. It might be set down, it was true, at the debtor's side of the Company's account; but then, as it was for the payment of so much debt, it must appear equally on the creditor side, and was therefore omitted in both. With respect to the 2,800,000l. he contended, that it made a part of the statement on the accounts.

After some observations by Mr. *Francis*, Sir *Grey Cooper*, and Mr. *Earing*, the resolution was put, and carried.

On the report of the Tobacco bill being brought up,

Mr. *Alderman Sawbridge* moved for its re-commitment, on the ground that the trade were as yet dissatisfied, and required other alterations in the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was absent, he observed, had promised, that if, on the report, other alterations were deemed necessary, the bill should be re-committed.

This motion gave rise to a long conversation, and the question being put, on the Alderman's motion, it was carried in the affirmative. The House then resolved into a Committee on the bill, and having gone through several clauses, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, July 14.

READ, a second time, the Legacy Duty bill, and the Newspaper Duty bill. Deferred counsel on a writ of error. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, July 14.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Members to constitute a house, no business was done.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Copenhagen, October 31.

YESTERDAY her Royal Highness Princess Frederick was safely delivered of a princeling.

Berlin, Nov. 7. Her Serene Highness Princess Frederica Louisa Charlotte, consort to Prince Frederick Augustus, brother to the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, died here last Sunday.

Lisbon, Nov. 7. The Infant Don Pedro arrived here from Spain last Thursday. Her Most Faithful Majesty went to the other side of the river to meet him, and at Aldea Gallega received him on board her barge, in which were the rest of the royal family. This morning the foreign ministers went to compliment the Queen on the arrival of her grandson.

Escurial, Nov. 9. His Catholic Majesty went on Thursday to Madrid, to dismiss the Cortes, according to the usual form.

Escurial, Nov. 15. His Catholic Majesty was pleased to declare on the 15th instant, the civil promotions made on the occasion of his coronation, the publication of which was deferred till the Cortes had finished their deliberations. Each of the

members of that assembly, which consisted of seventy-four persons, has received a mark of the Catholic king's favour, according to his rank. Amongst other numerous promotions are, the creation of eight Grandees of Spain, nine Honorary Grandees, five Knights of the Golden Fleece, one of whom is M. de Norohna, the Portuguese Ambassador here, ten Knights of the Great Cross of Charles III. two Counsellors, and four Honorary Counsellors of State, and twenty-two Chamberlains.

An Order has just been issued by this Government to allow the importation, but solely for the purpose of re-exportation to Spanish America, of foreign thread tape, white and coloured, and coarse thread stockings, provided that the shippers export to America an equal quantity of the same articles, of the manufacture of this country.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. Sentence has been this day passed on Benzieltierna and O'Brien. They are condemned first to be declared infamous, to have their right hands cut off, to be beheaded, quartered, and

and their quarters to be put on poles in different parts; besides all their goods and chattels to be confiscated. Shiells, the Scotch innkeeper, who was an accomplice, is sentenced to be imprisoned for life; but, it is thought, the High Court of Judicature will soften all the punishments.

Vienna, Nov. 18. A detachment of Marshal Laudohn's army has taken possession of Czernitz, in Wallachia; and General Fabry has made himself master of Cladova, in Servia. The last letters from the army before Orlova mentioned, that the bombardment of that place was vigorously continued, but that the Governor shewed no disposition to surrender.

Vienna, Nov. 21. A courier arrived this evening from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, with the news of his having taken possession of Bucharest.

Paris, Nov. 28. Mr. Beauchamp, Vicer-general of Babylon, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Bagdad, has returned from his travels into Persia, and resumed his observations. During the months of September and October he observed three thousand stars, and proposes to review the whole heavens, in order to know those stars in the Grand British Catalogue, to which proper places are not assigned, or which have a small motion. He has sent to the Academy a catalogue of the constellation of Capricorn, composed of fifty-one stars, each observed several times, with a supplement of eighty-nine, which he has added; but he could not well determine their right ascension, for want of a proper instrument. This ardor for observation is incredible in a country where one is oppressed by heat; and especially after recovering from a fever, which continued a year, and which Mr. Beauchamp caught during his travels in Persia. Mr. De La Lande has sent him a telescope, with which he proposes to search for comets. This, no doubt, will be extremely curious, in a country where the most perfect serenity generally prevails.

The comets discovered by Mr. Messier, on the 26th of November, 1788, and by Miss Caroline Herschel on the 21st of December, have now disappeared: they have made the number of known comets amount to seventy-six. This, however, is very few, in comparison of what it may be presumed there are in the heavens. Mr. Messier and Mr. Mechain have greatly added to the number of comets known; and a few more astronomers, as indefatigable, turn their thoughts to these objects, we may soon expect to be made acquainted with a great many more.

Vienna, Nov. 30. An officer from Prince Potemkin's army has brought intelligence of the surrender of Bender on the 15th

instant; the garrison of which fortrefs, with as many of the inhabitants as were disposed to follow, were to be escorted to Ismael.

Rome, Nov. 31. The rains here have been so heavy, for some time past, that, on the 8th instant, the Tyber began to overflow its banks. The inundation continued to increase till yesterday afternoon, by which time the water had risen to a height, of which there has not been an example since the year 1698. A number of the streets are under water, particularly Il Corso, La Ripetta, the Strada Lunigara, and the Ghetto, or quarter inhabited by the Jews. The ground-floors are full of water; and the communication in several of the streets is kept up by means of boats. Bread is conveyed, by the Pope's order, to the persons who are confined to their houses by the water. If the scite of the town were as low as it was in the time of the ancient Romans, one half of it would be a sharer in the disaster, as appears from the Pantheon's (now called the Rotunda) being full of water, as well as the square in the front of it. An Abbé, an inhabitant of Rome, is said to be drowned. But the mischief the inundation does in the town is trifling, in comparison of what it occasions in the environs. The water having diffused itself over much of the circumjacent country, particularly of the Campagna of Rome, seven dead bodies have already been taken out of the stream, which is become a torrent; together with about three hundred sheep, eleven horses, four oxen, a coach, and a chaise: the fate of the travellers, to whom the carriages belonged, is not known. A bridge and a mill, a few miles north-east of Rome, have been also washed away; consequently, all communication with the country in that quarter is stopped, as it is on the other side, by the overflowing of the Garigliano, a river about one hundred miles from hence, that crosses the road to Naples. The rain having ceased for about thirty hours before, yesterday evening the water began to recede, and is now in some small degree decreased; but as the rain has returned to day, and as the sky seems to threaten much more, it is not impossible but the inundation may become more serious.

It is said, we know not with what truth, that a new volcano, that broke out in the Appennines, at the time of the earthquake at Civita de Castello, still continues to emit flames, which are visible in the night-time.

Paris, Dec. 1. The voyage round the world by Count De la Peyrouse, who set out in August, 1785, with two frigates, the Bouffole and the Astralabe, is now drawing to a conclusion; for, in the month of June last, letters were received from him,

him, dated March, 1788. At that epocha, our circumnavigators were on the coast of New Holland, at Botany Bay, in latitude 34 deg. fourth, longitude 169 deg. Mr. Dagelet, the astronomer appointed for this expedition, had observed there the tides, and the length of the pendulum, with great care and accuracy. He found the English astronomer busy in erecting an observatory, so that we may hope to have a continued series of observations in the southern hemisphere, which will be of great utility to astronomy, as hitherto we have had none but those of the Abbé de la Caille, made at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1751 and 1752.

The death of Mr. de Langle, one of the ablest officers in the French service, can no longer be doubted. He commanded the *Astrolabe*, and was killed at the island of Mahona, with thirteen of the crew, among whom were the Chevalier de Lamon, and Father Recours, a cordelier, both well versed in natural history. This island lies in the Archipelago, called by Bougainville *Navigators' Isle*, and marked by Captain Cook in his charts *Beauman's Isle*, between *Danger* and *Traitor's Isle*, in longitude 208 deg. and latitude 14 deg. fourth. According to the former it is 180 degrees east of Paris, and 190 east of Greenwich; there must, therefore, be some mistake between them respecting the longitude. After the death of Mr. de Langle, Mr. de Clonard took the command of the *Astrolabe*, and the two vessels sailed from Botany Bay, about the middle of March, 1788.

Rome, Dec. 2. A most dreadful earthquake happened lately in a town belonging to the Pope, called Citadi Castello, about 60 miles from Rome, towards Tuscany; this town was one of the richest in the Pope's territories, and contained about 15,000 inhabitants. The first shock was felt at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 30th of September, A. M. it was preceded by no signs attendant on earthquakes; it lasted two minutes, when the whole town was involved in a whirlwind of smoke and dust, from falling of houses, churches, and palaces. At the first alarm, great numbers of the inhabitants fled towards Rome, and saved themselves. The first dreadful shock was followed by many more, and in the intervals nothing was heard but the crashing of buildings; the few remaining are so shattered as to be unknown. Many people were dragged from the ruins, (as the Italians express it) *femi-vive*, or half alive; and, in a short space of time, a thousand were found dead; but the number of unhappy wounded is supposed to exceed that considerably, as a much greater must have suffered. This town was not the only sufferer, five villages in the country were so totally destroyed, that

not one stone was left upon another; besides four convents, in one of which the greatest part of the Monks were killed. This account may be relied on, as I have taken it from an authentic one, printed at Rome a few days ago. The earthquake still continues in the neighbourhood of Citadi Castello.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Camden, South Carolina, May 29.

Jacob Brown, Esq. Attorney at law, at Winnborough, late of Massachusetts, and Captain Thomas Baker, of the same place, had been a long time at variance; and, from a number of concurring circumstances, their resentment had become implacable. About four weeks ago, Mr. Brown sent Captain Baker a challenge to fight him with pistols, which was refused. They did not, however, come to an explanation, or any terms of peace, but became, every day, more and more inveterate.

The 26th inst. Captain Baker sent a challenge to Mr. Brown, who accepted it, and appointed the morning of the 28th, at this place, to make a final decision—a fatal decision it was.—They met on the race-ground, adjoining the town, before sunrise, with seconds and pistols, and fired nearly at the same time, at the distance of ten yards, and both fell. Captain Baker was shot through the centre of the body, and expired in the field in about twelve minutes, while Mr. Brown lay weltering in his blood by his side; he was shot in the lower part of the belly, and the ball cut out of his left side by a surgeon, who attended. Sensible of their speedy dissolution, they conversed calmly together after they fell, and mutually forgave all that had passed. Mr. Brown lived about twenty hours. They both appeared to be perfectly cool and determined, which occasioned such execution. It is the first instance ever known of each party being killed the first shot. Thus fell these two men, in the prime of life! Captain Baker was a widower, and has left two children to bewail his untimely loss.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2. The Indians have killed six soldiers at the mouth of Little Sandy Creek, below the Great Kanawa, where the New-Englanders were forming a settlement.

Danville, Kentucky. About three weeks ago, Mr. Richard Chenoweth had six or eight men allowed him, by the officer of the garrison at the Falls, to guard his exposed plantation, in Bear-Crab settlement, below the Falls. In the evening of their arrival, before they had taken their station as a guard, a number of Indians rushed into Mr. Chenoweth's house, killed two of the soldiers, and three of Mr. Chenoweth's children, and tomahawked and scalped

scalped his wife, leaving her on the floor for dead. Mr. Chenoweth (who had his arm broke by the savages) with the rest of the men, made their escape. Mr. Chenoweth returned next day to his house, and carried his wife to a neighbouring plantation, where they are both likely to recover, and, what is remarkable, she wants to return to her own house. The savages have been very troublesome in this neighbourhood. A small company are gone to White River, to extirpate eighty or ninety Indians, who, as spies, have upwards of 300 horses, &c. at that place.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

St. Jago de la Vega (Jamaica), Oct. 8

Tuesday last, a few minutes after three o'clock, P. M. this town was visited by a whirlwind or tornado, singularly capricious in its limits and effects. The base of the column of air agitated, appears to have been compressed to a small circle below, for the theatre of its action here extends but a few yards, although the various matters borne aloft in its vortex, to an amazing height, demonstrated that the air above partook of its force and motion, to a wide circle. Its stream, or direction on earth, was a little to the southward of west. A back up-stair house, behind Mr. Osborne's, was the victim and the instrument of its vengeance; for the whole of the roof of the balcony and shingling of this building, having a westerly aspect, were borne upwards on the wind to a considerable height, in a circular sweep, with three long rafters attached to it, to the utter astonishment of all who saw it; that part of the roof not directly attached to those rafters was separated from them in the air, and dispersed itself far and high, in a flight of shingles, while the other, attached to the rafters, with their thick ends downwards, precipitated slantingly upon the front roof of a house forty yards distant, in another street, with such force, that the ends of the rafters not only pierced through it, but even penetrated the ceiling of the rooms below; while the clumpy wreck of shingles that accompanied them, lay flat on the battered object above. The western end of Mr. Townsend's balcony, just by Mr. Osborne's, was wrenched from the house wall, and left in a ticklish situation.

Tuesday was likewise memorable for a shower of rain that fell about noon, which deluged the parade, and a few streets in the centre of this town; but not a drop was shed at the river side, the work-house, or the poor house, which form two-thirds of a circle, not a mile in diameter.

Kingston, October 17. On the 11th instant arrived here, the brig Jamaica, Burns, from Virginia. During their pas-

sage, they encountered the severest hardship and distress. In a gale, in lat. 34, and long. 72, they had a quantity of lumber washed overboard, their sails rent to pieces, and not another suit on board to replace them. On the 3d inst. the master and three seamen went on shore at the North side of Cuba to procure a supply of provisions. The brig lay off and on for upwards of forty-four hours, waiting their return; but no boat appearing, the mate judged it prudent to make sail for this island. Such was their distressed situation, that for some days prior to their arrival, they were reduced to one biscuit each man per day, and for the last seven days to only one biscuit per day among them all. When they came into harbour they had five feet and an half water in their hold. Scarce a conjecture has as yet been offered for the absence of the Captain and three seamen; the most likely is, either that the roughness of the sea prevented their return, or that they were detained by the natives.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The following is the outline of the Articles which the Patriots of Brabant have offered to the Emperor.

Art. I. *THE Joyous Entry*, with all the additions that have been made to it, shall be equally enjoyed by and confirmed to all the Belgic Autrians.

Art. II. No Sovereign Law shall be promulgated in any one of these provinces, unless first confirmed by the Sovereign Council of Brabant.

Art. III. That the Sovereign of the Low Countries may no longer think of dividing the provinces from one another, neither of them shall grant him a separate subsidy.

Art. IV. The ancient States-General shall assemble annually at Brussels in January or February to grant the subsidies, and dispatch the general business of the provinces.

Art. V. The States-General shall be composed of six deputies, two of each order, all except Brabant and Flanders, which being the most considerable, shall have each twelve Commissioners.

Art. VI. The Government General shall present each year to the States-General the expences of every department without reserve.

Art. VII. All the persons that compose the Government General shall have been born in the Netherlands.

Art. VIII. From this rule shall be excepted the Governor and Captain-General, when he shall be the issue of the Royal Family.

Art. IX. The Governor ought to be always the Captain-General, and consequently the supreme chief of the military,

as he always was until the revolution in 1787. The troops to take an oath of fidelity to the Sovereign and the States General.

Art. X. Neither the Sovereign nor Governor to give private instructions to the Courts of Justice.

Art. XI. In all the superior Courts of Justice there shall be two ecclesiastics of the higher order as heretofore.

Art. XII. The University shall be re-established in all its privileges at Louvain.

Art. XIII. There shall be held every two years a National Council under the presidency of the Archbishop of Malines, Primate of the Low Countries, which shall regulate the discipline of the Belgic Church, and have the order of all Ecclesiastical affairs.

Art. XIV. The Kings of France, England, and Prussia, and the States-General of the United Provinces, shall be the guarantees of the constitution of Belgic Austria.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Dec. 3. Early on Thursday last an accidental fire broke out in a cellar at Waterford, at the mill, belonging to Mr. Blakeney, which contained a large quantity of provisions; over which was a loft occupied by Messrs. Smith, containing machines for manufacturing threads and tapes. The value of property therein was considerable. On its being discovered, the alarm bells were rung, the drums beat to arms, the engines were brought, and the inhabitants from every quarter assembled.—It raged with great fury for some time, so as to threaten destruction to the neighbourhood; but providentially there was very little wind, and the tide being high, afforded a sufficiency of water to supply the engines. Notwithstanding every possible assistance was given, it was not got under till the building, and the greater part of its contents, were consumed. The loss at present cannot be ascertained.

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, Nov. 30. The following accident happened on Thursday last, at a mill possessed by Mr. Burnet, at Seton, East Lothian, about ten miles East from this city. While the miller was adjusting something about the machinery, the mill from without was observed suddenly to stop. Upon examining into the cause, it was found that one of the wheels had caught hold of the miller, who was thereby unfortunately crushed to death in a most shocking manner. There was no person in the mill at the time of the accident but the miller himself.

Letters from Perth inform us, that the account given of an earthquake having been felt at Cromwell-park, and other places in that neighbourhood, is without the smallest foundation.

Nov. 30. This being St. Andrew's day, the tutelary Saint of Scotland, the same was observed as the anniversary of the election of the Grand Officers of the ancient and most honourable Fraternity of Free Masons. For this purpose the Masters and other Office-Bearers of the lodges of this city and neighbourhood, with proxies from a number of others, situated in the most distant parts of the kingdom, assembled in the New Church aisle, at two o'clock, when the following Grand Officers were chosen: The Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, Grand Master; the Right Hon. George Earl of Moreton, Grand Master Elect; the Right Hon. Lord Binning, Deputy Grand Master; Thomas Hay, Esq. Substitute Grand Master; John Stewart, Esq. of Allanbank, Senior Grand Warden; John Wolfe Murray, Esq. Advocate, Junior Grand Warden; John Hay, Esq. Grand Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. John Touch, Grand Chaplain; Mr. William Mason, Grand Secretary; and Mr. Robert Meikle, Grand Clerk.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical Society, held on the 28th current in their hall in Surgeon's-square, the following gentlemen were elected annual Presidents for the ensuing year: Francis Foulke, Esq. of Cork, Ireland; John Benjamin Jackmann, M.D. of Königsberg, Prussia; Joseph Gahagen, Esq. of Dublin, Ireland; and Robert Gray, Esq. of Fortwilliam, Scotland.

Edinburgh, Dec. 3. This day, at the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, for the election of their Office Bearers, the following gentlemen were chosen into office for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Black, President; Dr. Hay, Vice President; Dr. Grant, and Dr. Langlands, Censors; Dr. Rutherford, Secretary; Dr. Spens, Treasurer; Dr. Thomas Spence, Librarian; Dr. Gillespie, Fiscal; and Robert Boswell, Writer to the Signet, Clerk.

Perth, Dec. 2. This day a very melancholy accident happened here, justly meriting the attention of all engaged in building, especially in rainy seasons. Three fine new lands in George's-street, closely adjoining to one another, have been very hurriedly reared this summer, in the expectation of getting them inclosed before the winter set in. The mason work was almost finished, and the greater part of the roof-joints laid, when this day, a few minutes before two o'clock, one of the gable walls instantaneously gave way, by which means part of the front wall also fell with a horrid crash. Four men employed

ployed in the work were killed on the spot, and several others very much bruised, so that some of them are scarcely expected to recover. It is a circumstance worth mentioning, that when the front wall gave way, a mason, who was standing on the top of it, three stories high, was conveyed to the ground upon the stones, and was very little hurt.

Edinburgh, Dec. 5. By a ship just arrived at Leith, from Archangel, we learn, that they passed for sixty leagues through immense quantities of dead haddocks. The sea was covered on every side with them—they were in such number that they obstructed the ship's way. This is a remarkable fact, and difficult to account for.

Last week died at Galfon, Marian Gibson, aged 100. About ten years ago she received a set of new teeth, and her eyesight was so clear, that she could read the smallest print. She walked to Irvine, which is thirteen miles from her place of residence, and returned next day. She spun upon the rock without the use of spectacles, and continued very straight. She was full in body, and died in four days confinement.

Falkirk, Dec. 9. Thursday last an experiment of the greatest consequence to commerce, was exhibited on the Great Canal, by Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalhwinston—the application of the steam engine to sailing. This gentleman, who formerly made experiments on the same subject, on a small scale, has, in the present instance, applied it to a vessel of considerable burthen, with a degree of success which must be very grateful to the public.—The velocity obtained, though very considerable, the experiment being not yet completed, cannot be particularly stated at present; the result, however, so far shews, that this invention bids fair to be of the greatest utility to mankind.

Ayr, Dec. 16. Yesterday forenoon twelve vessels sailed out of the harbour with a fine fair gentle breeze, and the prospect of a good day. About three in the afternoon, the wind chopped suddenly about, and blew a dreadful hurricane directly in shore.—Three small sloops stood for the harbour, and though the tide was ebb, were lucky enough to get over the bar safe. At this time there were about fifteen sail in view. About four, a sloop was stranded on the south side of the pier; the crew saved—except a child drowned. The wind still continued to blow with violence. About seven, a brig came on shore, the hands of which all perished.

The scene now became horrid, every half hour almost a new wreck was discovered. On the beach, near eleven o'clock, eight wrecks were visible. The dismal darkness of the night, howling of the wind, roaring of the surge, cracking of the cordage, and

cries of expiring seamen, altogether, made so deep an impression of horror on the mind, as no length of time can ever obliterate. This morning ten vessels were discovered on shore, two of them staved into a thousand atoms; the whole coast is strewed with their remains. Eleven dead bodies have already been got.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Nov. 30. On Monday last, the house of Bacon Frank, Esq. of Campfall, was discovered to be on fire in that part called the New Wing, supposed to be occasioned from a stove for airing the rooms having set fire to the timber below. On opening the apartment, flames broke out, and notwithstanding every possible assistance was immediately exerted, it was not extinguished till it had destroyed several rooms, with some furniture. Happily it was prevented from communicating with the main body of the house. The damage sustained must be considerable, not only from the fire, but from the tearing down and removing of the furniture.

Derby, Dec. 3. Early on Monday morning, three men, armed with cutlasses, entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Davenport, at Crumpall, near Manchester, and, after tying him in bed, and cruelly treating him, ransacked the house, and robbed it of near 50*l*. They remained three hours in the house regaling themselves, after they had committed the burglary.

Hereford, Dec. 3. A few days ago, a man on horseback was stopped by a single highwayman in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, who demanded his money; but the person attacked, with much apparent reluctance, assured him he liked not the appearance of the man behind him; when the highwayman suddenly turning round to look for the third person, the gentleman took that opportunity of knocking him from his horse, and, after securing him, conducted his prisoner to a place of confinement, to dread the consequences of that credulous apprehension which is the inseparable companion of guilt.

Birmingham, Dec. 3. The circumstance of a blood mare, belonging to the Birmingham post coach, losing her hind-feet, having been combated on the score of veracity, the guard of the mail coach, James Tayler, who picked them up, verified the same upon oath, on Friday last, before the Vice Chancellor at Oxford; and on Saturday the feet were brought to the coach-office at the Swan inn here, where they are exposed to public curiosity.

York, Dec. 7. A few days ago, as some workmen were clearing the ground for the foundation of a house in the Friarage at Lancaster, several human bones were

P p p found

found about three feet below the surface; and beneath these were discovered near a thousand silver coins, mostly of Edward the First and Second, some of the Henrys, and a few of Alexander's, King of Scotland. They are about the size of a sixpence, thin, and weigh from two-pence to three-pence each; appear to have been wrapped in flannel, and are in good preservation.

Canterbury, Dec. 8. On Friday last, at three in the morning, fifty-nine convicts were conveyed, in three waggons, under a strong guard, from Maidstone gaol, and put on board a ship, at Woolwich, for Botany Bay. One of them was the notorious John Kirby, who was sentenced for transportation some time since at the Old Castle, near this city; and who, during his confinement in St. Dunstan's gaol, published a narrative of all the principal robberies and thefts he had been guilty of.

Worcester, Dec. 10. The following shocking transaction was brought to light a few days ago by the spirited conduct of T. Holbeche, Esq. one of the Magistrates for this county. Ann Taylor, a fine girl of thirteen years of age, died last week at Droitwich, and was buried shortly after; but a rumour prevailing in the neighbourhood that the girl had died for want of proper nourishment, which was refused her by her inhuman father and her mother-in-law; and this report reaching the ears of the above Magistrate, he sent for Mr. Cole, a surgeon, of this city, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Essex, surgeons, of Droitwich, in whose presence the body was taken up, and, on the Coroner's Jury being summoned, an inquest was taken on the body; when the above gentlemen examined the deceased, and found the stomach contained nothing but a very few raw potatoes, and were clear that the girl had been some days previous to her death without a sufficient quantity of food. Her bones were nearly through the skin, and her feet were mortified; in which state they must have been some time before her death. From this, and the concurring evidence of the neighbours, the Jury gave in their verdict Wilful Murder against Peter and Elizabeth Taylor, the parents of the deceased. In consequence of this verdict these inhuman wretches were apprehended, and were both committed for trial by Henry Bray, Esq. the Coroner.

Wednesday afternoon, the lady of the Reverend Herbert Croft, in Holiwell, had the misfortune to set her clothes on fire, as she was reaching to the chimney-piece. She was very much burnt in running through part of the house to procure assistance, and before the flames could be extinguished; but her life is supposed to be out of danger.

Bath, Dec. 10. On Saturday the ama-

teurs of music had a high treat from the exquisite performances of that phenomenon Master Bridgetower, the grandson, as it is said, of an African Prince. The fine taste and wonderful execution of this child, (who is only ten years of age) on the violin, is at least equal to any performer of the present day, and is the admiration of all who have the happiness to hear it. Bath is indebted for this performer to *Rauzzini*, whose attention to the public entertainment very properly meets its just reward. The Concert Room, Receltes, and Gallery, were thronged, and many went away without being able to gain a hearing.

Bath is almost filled with French nobility; and such is the demand for houses, that were the new town finished, it would immediately be tenanted.

The greatest attention and respect is paid to the grandfather of Master Bridgetower by all ranks of people here.

Northampton, Dec. 12. On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, just as the Northampton coach had passed Queen's Cross, on its return from London, the coachman was suddenly thrown from the box, occasioned by the wheels passing over a large stone which lay in the road. The horses finding themselves at liberty, and frightened by the shrieks of a woman who was on the box, immediately set off full gallop down the hill, and the turnpike-gate being open, they kept their pace through the town till they had turned the corner of the George inn, at which place the passengers are generally set down, where they stopped, as usual. It is remarkable that no accident happened, though the coach passed two stage waggons on the road. There were four outside passengers, and a lady within; the latter of whom knew nothing of the matter till she arrived safe at the George.

Lewes, Dec. 14. Last Tuesday evening the following melancholy accident happened at Chichester:—As one of the Bishop's servants was attending in his place, behind his Lordship's carriage, one of the straps affixed thereto, and which the unfortunate man had hold of, suddenly broke, whereby he lost his support, and fell between the body of the coach, and one of the wheels, with which he was carried round, by the motion of the carriage, till the wheel went over his body, and so mortally bruised him, that he languished till the next day, and then expired in great agony.

Last week a couple were married at Birdham, near Chichester, whose ages, added to that of the person who gave the bride away amounted to two hundred and eight years.

Chatham, Dec. 15. The following are the particulars of the very melancholy death of one of Commodore Pasley's servants

vants, who died raving mad, on Friday last, occasioned by the bite of a dog. About a fortnight since, Commodore Pasley, perceiving one of his pointers running loose about the yard, in apparent disorder, went out with a whip in his hand, followed by the unfortunate boy above mentioned, with an intention of securing him. The dog, on passing near the Commodore, received a cut of the whip; on which he stopped, and jumped on his master in a fond manner, as was his custom, but instantly made an effort to leap the yard-wall. It being too high, he fell back; and the boy, who was near him, fell at the same instant; when the dog ran at him, and bit him on the cheek. The dog immediately escaped, and two days after was destroyed; but being frequently seen to eat and drink after his escape, the idea of his being mad was given up. The boy's wound healed; he did his duty, and continued well, until last Thursday, when he complained of a violent head-ach. The surgeon who was consulted thought it proceeded from fatigue, as there was a great deal of company the day before, on whom he waited. On Friday morning symptoms of madness were perceived, and he died the same night raving mad. The Ormskirk medicine was given; and, to the honour of Commodore Pasley's humanity, every other assistance was procured that was attainable.

Oxford, Dec. 10. As two workmen were digging in a field near Kencot, in this county, they found a chest, in which were contained many old Roman coins, several of them with the impression of Tiberius on them. Some were illegible, and defaced through age. The Lord of the Manor very generously gave them the whole value of the gold, and 10*l.* extraordinary.

Lewes, Dec. 21. On Saturday the 12th instant, about four o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered to have broke out in the house of the Hon. W. Wyndham, of Bignor-park, in this county, which consumed the kitchen and a lodging-house over it, together with two beds, and some other furniture, but happily did no further damage, before it was extinguished. A chimney-sweeper, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, we hear, was very active and useful in stopping the progress of the flames. The fire was thought to have broke out in the bed-chamber.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 3. Monday being St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society held their anniversary meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, in the Strand, when the President, Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, in the name of the Society, presented the

gold medal, called Sir Godfrey Copley's, to Mr. William Morgan, for his two papers on the values of reversion and survivorships.

The President, on this occasion, delivered the customary discourse on the subjects contained in Mr. Morgan's papers.

Afterwards the Society proceeded to the choice of the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when, on examining the ballots, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected of the Council.

Of the Old Council, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Charles Blagden, M. D. Henry Cavendish, Esq. Charles Combe, M. D. George Fordyce, M. D. Francis Duke of Leeds, the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, Sir Wm. Mulgrave, Bart. Joseph Planta, Esq. Samuel Wegg, Esq.

Of the New Council, John Campbell, Esq. Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. William Marsden, Esq. the Rev. John Michell, B. D. John Paradise, Esq. Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. James Rennell, Esq. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. Francis Ruffell, Esq. Joseph Windham, Esq.

And the Officers were, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President; Samuel Wegg, Esq. Treasurer; Joseph Planta, Esq. and Charles Blagden, M. D. Secretaries.

Afterwards the Members of the Society dined together as usual at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

Dec. 5. On Thursday the city and suburbs of London were overpread with the thickest fog almost ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Several of the stages travelling between the metropolis and the surrounding villages were, by five in the afternoon, obliged to be preceded by men with torches or lanterns; others were quitted by the passengers, who walked to their respective homes; and the horses of many were led at a very slow pace by people on foot; one in particular from Wandsworth to Fleet-street. A gentleman, in his way to the Surry-bide, mistook the road of Black-Friars bridge, and fell down the steps to the landing-place, by which he was much hurt. Two persons going over the quays below London-bridge, had nearly stepped into the river, but were stopped by a watchman then on duty there; a gentleman going in a coach from Fleet-street to Vauxhall, narrowly escaped being drowned.

Dec. 8. On Saturday night the remains of the late unfortunate Mr. Joachim, who shot himself, were conveyed from the Bell Savage inn, followed by three coaches, to the Jewith burying-ground at Mile End, and there interred: the bed whereon he died, and all other things that had any blood of his on it, were also buried with him, it being customary on such occasions.

The following melancholy accident happened a few days since. A gentleman who had dined at the Bush at Staines, and had sacrificed too freely to Bacchus, borrowed a pistol of the waiter, to defend himself against robbers. On his arrival in town, he went to a house of ill fame in Long-acre, where he sent for one of those poor creatures, who are so unfortunate as to be at the call of any man who has the appearance of having a guinea in his pocket. Being determined to try if the pistol he had borrowed would have answered the purpose had he been attacked by an highwayman, he pulled the trigger frequently, but it would not go off; at last, he was so convinced that nothing could make it fire, that he put the muzzle two or three times within his mouth; this circumstance so alarmed the poor lady that was with him, that she intreated him not to attempt it again; upon which he said, if she would not permit him to shoot himself he would shoot her, and immediately presented the pistol at her, when it went off, lodging the contents, which were of large shot, in her head; she is not yet dead, but has lost one eye and part of her skull. She is attended by an eminent surgeon (Cruikshanks) who thinks she may recover. The unhappy woman is named Curtis, and is sister to a celebrated actress.

Yesterday morning, at half after eight o'clock, Henry Lloyd and John Partington were brought out of Newgate at the Debtors-door, where they were put into a cart, which drew them under a gallows erected in the front of that prison; they were attended by the Ordinary of Newgate to the place of execution, where they joined in prayer, and sung a hymn, which lasted about twenty minutes; after which the Ordinary descended from the cart, and about nine o'clock these unfortunate men were launched into eternity. They both behaved in a most penitent manner, and Partington wept exceedingly. After hanging the usual time, they were cut down, and their bodies delivered to their friends for interment. Partington suffered for a burglary, which, in company with Cave, who was respited on Saturday, and Lassiter, who was admitted as an evidence, he committed in the house of Mr. Alderman Anderson, to whom he was formerly coachman. Lloyd was executed for stopping Clement Debney, on Constitution-hill, in the Green Park, and robbing him of a silver watch.

Dec. 15. Last night William Saville, who has long been advertised as the person suspected of having murdered Thomas Bray, at Manuden, in Essex, was brought from Chatham, by Thomas Laycock, a Sergeant in the New South Wales Corps, into which regiment he had enlisted.

He said that his name was William King, and that he was the same person who had long been advertised; that on the evening Bray was murdered, he, the deceased, and a man of the name of William Saville, had spent the evening at a club at Manuden—that they all left the club together, and parted; but positively denied having committed, or having been accessory to this inhuman murder. On examining the prisoner, his breeches were found to be bloody, on which they were taken from him.

17. Their Majesties, accompanied by the three elder Princesses, last night honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence, for the first time this season. When the Royal Family were seated, the curtain rising, discovered a new scene of a superb palace. In the centre the Crown of England in a transparency supported by two angels, with a scroll, "Long live the King." The house was extremely crowded, but by the provident arrangements that were made, the avenues were perfectly clear, and we heard of no depredation whatever.

His Majesty looked extremely well, and he was received with that cordial applause which a free people cheerfully give to a King whom they love, and which is so much more honourable, as it is more sincere than that constrained tribute paid by slaves to a despot whom they fear. God Save the King was performed with full chorus four or five times, during which their Majesties and the audience stood up. The play was the Haunted Tower, with Who's the Dupe?

B I R T H S.

Dec. 1. The lady of John Holford, Esq; of Lisbon, of a daughter the 4th inst.

On Wednesday se'night, at Newington, Surry, of a son and heir, Mrs. Blashfield, the wife of John Blashfield, Esq; of Presteigne, Radnorshire.

17. On Wednesday noon, the Duchess of Leeds, of a son, at his Grace's house in Grosvenor-square.

19. On the 11th inst. the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Napier, of a daughter, at Wilton Lodge, near Hawick.

M A R R I E D.

Nov. 28. On Thursday, at Bradford, Wilts, the Rev. Bouchier William Wrey, Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, and brother of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. to Miss Bethel, of Bradford.

Wednesday, at All Saint's church, New-castle, Mr. James Fife, coach-maker, to Miss Dorothy Hales.

At Greta Green, Mr. James Hayes, grocer in Carlisle, aged 18, to Miss Anne James, of Rickergate, aged 16.

At Edinburgh, Dewar Masterton, Esq. to Miss Helen Gibson, only daughter of the deceased Sir John Gibson, of Pentland, Bart.

The 15th inst. at Caldbeck, Mr. Jonathan Simpson, of High-row, to Miss Scott, of Heggle Conning.

Saturday at Aldgate-church, Joseph Smith, Esq. of Tower-hill, to Miss Boullen, of the same place.

Dec. 1. A few days since, at St. Pancras church, Mr. Brewer, mercer, of Oxford-street, to Miss Twigg, of Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.

Thursday, at Bristol, Mr. Richard Hart Davis, banker, of that city, to Miss Whittingham, of Earl's Mead.

Lately in Yorkshire, at the seat of — Furness, Esq. Lieut. John Vincent, of the Marines, third son of Alderman George Vincent, of Dublin, to Miss Charlotte Furness, with a fortune of 20,000l.

On the 5th inst. Miss Letitia Houlbon, of the Priory, near Bishop's Stortford, to Frederick Lewis, Baron de Fulitzsch, of Saxony, for some years an officer in his Sardinian Majesty's service. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Protestant church of La Tour, in the valley of Luzerne, about thirty miles from Turin, in the presence of his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Nice.

On Thursday last, Mr. George Dover, of Queen's-square, Bartholomew-cloze, to Miss Park, of Worship-street, Moorfields.

Wednesday, at Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Brown, one of the Minor Canons of that Cathedral, to Miss Penelope Liddell, of Carlisle.

Yesterday morning, at St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr. Dicker, of Alton, Hampshire, farmer and hop planter, to Miss Howard, of the same place.

In Ireland, at the Rev. Dr. Torrens's, J. Orr, Esq. to Miss Daniell, of Longfield, county of Tyrone.

Monday last, at Greys, Essex, Francis Faulding, linen draper, of King-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Wilson, niece to Wm. Green, Esq. Little Thavock, Essex.

3. On Tuesday, John Lind, Esq. M.D. Physician of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, to Miss Player, only daughter of William Player, Esq. of Catfield, Hants.

Yesterday, Mr. J. T. Newbolt, of Chiswell-street, to Miss Katherine Dennis, of Canterbury-square, Southwark.

5. On Saturday, Lieut. Richard Browne, of the Royal Navy, to Miss S. Dickens, of Kendales, near Epping.

At Glasgow, a few days since, the Rev. John Gammill, of Dalry, to Miss Elizabeth Gilmore, of Clerkland.

On Tuesday, Mr. Pison, merchant, to Miss Maria West, both of Southampton.

Sunday, Mr. M'Rea, of Southampton, to Miss Jenny Andrews.

Last week, Mr. William Burney, of Southampton, to Miss Priscilla Clouston.

The 27th ult. at Edinburgh, Arthur Law, of Pittilock, Esq. Captain in the 40th regiment, to Miss Penelope Newell Hepburn, only daughter of William Hepburn, Esq. of Willikens, in the island of Jamaica.

Lately, at Limerick, Ireland, Mr. James Kennedy, grocer, to Miss Grady, daughter of the late Strandish Grady, Esq. of Lodge.

8. On Saturday last, William Morris, Esq. of Noble-street, to Miss Stanley, of Nottingham.

Yesterday morning, at Maidstone, by the Rev. Mr. Cherry, Arnold Carter, Esq. of Dorchester, to Miss Corral, daughter of the late Mr. Corral, of Maidstone.

Monday, by the Protestant Minister at St. Omer's, R. Wittel, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Leigh, youngest daughter of the late Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. his Majesty's late Governor and Attorney-General of Charles Town, South Carolina.

Last Saturday, at Margate, T. Miles, Esq. of Brentford, in Middlesex, aged 44, to Mrs. Mary Cowell, aged 28; and this is the lady's third trip to the altar of Hymen.

Lately in Ireland, Francis Waneford, Esq. of Wiltshire, to the Hon. Elizabeth Flower, eldest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Albemarle, of Castledurrow, in the county of Kilkenny.

10. A short time since, Mr. George Holland, patentee of the Fleecy hosiery, of High-Holborn, to Miss Mary Randall, daughter of Captain Randall, ship owner.

A few days ago, Mr. Webber, of Boxgrove, Suffex, to Miss Pearson, sister of the late Major Pearson.

12. On Sunday last, Mr. Richard Narley, of Northamptonshire, to Miss Poopes, of the same place.

On Monday last, at Fulham, Mr. Henry Maundule, of Frith-street, Soho-square, to Miss Anne Howard, of North End.

On Thursday last, at Clifton, Charles Wesley Cox, Esq. of Wiltshire, to Miss Gordon, of Upper Wimpole-street.

Same day at St. Mary's, Islington, William Parsons, Esq. of Haslemere, Surrey, to Miss Dennett, of Woolbeding, near Midhurst, Suffex.

On Thursday last, William Foster, Esq. in the military service of the East-India Company, to Miss Esther Ward, of Hatton-street.

At Kingston-upon-Hull, on Thursday, John Reed, Esq. of Chipchase-castle, in Northumberland, and Colonel of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Neville, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Dublin, William Baker, jun. of Ballydavid, Esq. to Miss Griffith, daughter of Edward Griffith, of Raheen, Esq.

DEATHS

D E A T H S.

Nov. 28. On Friday, Joseph Eyre, Esq. who, for 30 years past filled the offices of Chief Clerk and Solicitor of Christ's Hospital.

Tuesday, the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Britten, of Henley, in Oxfordshire.

Tuesday, at Cherryhinton, in his 69th year, the Rev. Mr. Walter Scrocoll, M. A. Vicar of Foulbourn All Saints, and Secuestrator of Hinton St. Andrew, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of Checkenhall-Emely, in Essex.

A few days ago, at Wigton, Mr. Robert Johnson, for forty years master of the King's Arms Inn, at that town.

At Dundee, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Wedderburn, of Pearlie.

Dec. 1. A few days ago, at Beccles, the Rev. Mr. Dodington, Rector of Had-discoe, with Toft Monks, in Norfolk. These rectories, worth together upwards of 200l. a-year, are in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, of which Society the deceased was formerly a Fellow.

Friday se'nnight, at Ripple house, near Deal, the Rev. George Lynch, M. A. Rector of Cheriton, and Vicar of Lympe, near Hythe, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent. The rectory is in the gift of Mr. Brockman; and the Archdeacon of Canterbury is patron of the vicarage.

On Thursday se'nnight, at Edinburgh, Major-General Ralph Dundas, who commanded a regiment in the service of the States-General, late General Gordon's.

Tuesday, at St. Nicholas poor-house, Newcastle, of which he was the keeper, Mr. William Umfreville. By several indubitable evidences in his possession, he appeared to be the sole representative of one of the greatest names and most illustrious families in the North; the pedigree traces back the family to Robert Umfreville, Lord of Tours and Vian, in the time of William the Conqueror. He had in his custody a sword, which belonged to Sir Robert Umfreville, Vice-Admiral of England, about the time of Richard the Second. Mr. Umfreville died in very indigent circumstances, and has left a widow, and one son.

Thursday last, at Blandford, Dorsetshire, Mr. Robert Biggs, jun. late of the Neptune East-Indiaman.

Thursday, at Ipswich, after a long and painful illness, the wife of Capt. John Bouchier, of the Royal Navy.

Friday se'nnight, in Earl-street, Dublin, Miss Johnson, sister to Mr. Johnson, of Wood-park, county of Armagh.

At Clongown, near Portarlinton, the relict of the late Joseph Meadith, Esq.

Sunday, Mr. James Waghorn, thread-maker, of Bishopsgate-street.

Sunday, in Newgate, John Daniels, who was capitally convicted last session.

On the 23d inst. at Brussels, greatly lamented, Madame D'Hanoffet, daughter of Monf. De Wevelinchoven, Postmaster-General of the Low Countries.

On Friday last, in her 17th year, Miss Payne, eldest daughter of Mr. James Paine, of Breame's Buildings, Chancery-lane.

Dec. 10. On Friday se'nnight, at Scrooby, near Bawtry, Mr. Thomas Love-day, aged 101 years, 75 of which he practised the occupation of a blacksmith and farrier. He has left a son, who is now a farmer of the same place, aged 75.

Lately, at Edstone, in Yorkshire, aged 98, John Ridley, Esq.

On Monday, John Hay, Esq; late of Gray's Inn, Holborn, aged 78.

Sunday se'nnight, suddenly, on his way to town, David De Visme, Esq; of Great Missenden, Bucks.

Dec. 12. On Thursday evening, at her house in Saville-row, Mrs. Dawes, wife of John Dawes, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hastings.

Wednesday morning last, at his apartments near Charing-cross, Major-General Martin, of the Marines. He was of the age of eighty-six, and continued in active service till a few weeks since. Lord Howe proposed to him to retire on full pay about three years ago, but he declined the offer.

On Friday last, at Penrith, in her 90th year, Mrs. James, relict of the late Mr. Thomas James, of Thornbarrow, near that place.

Saturday se'nnight, at Kefwick, Mr. Jonathan Norman, aged 82. He continued in business for upwards of forty years.

The 2d instant, at Scarborough, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Lewen.

Last week, at Bridgnorth, Mr. Francis Hughes, Gent. aged 81: a man remarkable for his activity, till within a few days of his death, being never known to make use of a walking stick, though he usually walked many miles a day.

Lately, at Brightelmstone, James Mansfield Chadwicke, Esq; brother to the late Right Honorable Lady Middleton.

In Augier-street, Dublin, John Rawlins, Esq; an eminent attorney, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county.

Friday, at his house in Chancery-lane, Richard Burnell, Esq.

At Corke, Francis Rowland, Esq.

At the same place, Mr. Paul Baker, merchant.

In Galway, Mr. Marcus Broughton.

Wednesday evening, at four in the morning, at Bingham, in Nottinghamshire, Mr. Thomas Baxter, aged 74; and at one o'clock the same day, in the same house, Mr. Samuel Baxter, his brother, aged 72.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau, of the House of the Earls of Schafigotsch, lately at Johanneberg, in the 76th year of his age.

BANKRUPTS.

John Gould, late of Coventry-street, Middlesex, linen-draper—Thomas Hammond and Edward Stephenson, of Pennington-street, Ratcliff-Highway, Middlesex, brewers—George Cotes Alcoug, of Silver-street, near Golden-square, Middlesex, grocer—James Smith, of Coventry-street, Middlesex, man's mercer—Lambe Watkinson, of the Horse-shoe inn, at the Stone's-end, Southwark, Surry, vintner—George Goddard and William Smith, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, jewellers—John Allday, and Salter All-day, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, butchers—William Houghton, of Liverpool, Lancashire, money-scrivener—Samuel John Smith, of Ormskirk, Lancashire, check-manufacturer—Eleazer Boulton, of Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, London, merchant—Peter Banner, of Old-street, St. Luke, Middlesex, builder—William Pow Forman, of Wapping, Middlesex, merchant—Benjamin Mayer, otherwise May, of Silver-street, St. James's, Westminster, Middlesex, victualler—Benjamin Jameson, of Penrith, Cumberland, linen-draper—Christopher Tomlinson, of London Road, St. George's Fields, Surry, victualler—Richard Hampson the younger, of Liverpool, Lancashire, shoemaker—Richard Tombs, of Bristol, merchant-taylor—Thomas Dabins, of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, chapman—William Price, of Llandilo-yr-vane, Breconshire, dealer—John Westwood, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, caller of metals and roller—Benjamin Shaw, of High-street, Borough, Surry, hosiery—James Healey and Andrew Lindley, Sheffield, Yorkshire, refiners—William Kinman and Francis Kinman, of New-street square, London, bras and iron founders—John Stephens and Thomas Hattersley of Whitechapel, Middlesex, oil and colourmen—John Henzell, of Kennington, Surry, merchant—John Christian Nash, of Brewer's-street, Golden-square, Westminster, cabinet-maker—Edward Landeg, of Swansea, Glamor-

ganshire, linen-draper—Joseph Hopkins, of Marston-green, Warwickshire, farmer—Thomas Bird, of Bath, Somersetshire, upholsterer—Richard Lea, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, draper—William Wilton, of Louth, Westmoreland, hosiery—William Burrows, of Cloth-Fair, West-Smithfield, London, man's mercer—Thomas Evans the younger, of Mitchelfean, Gloucestershire, skinner—William Powell, of Lombard-street, London, warehouse-man—Simon Lazarus, of Essex-street, Whitechapel, Middlesex, gold and silver worker—Thomas Ogle, of Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, London, apothecary—John Barton, of Liverpool, Lancashire, house-builder—John Williams, of Narbeth, Pembrokehire, chapman—Thomas Crimes, of Birmingham, dealer—William Mears and Thomas Mears, of Whitechapel, Middlesex, bell-founders—Alexander Aubert and Charles Henry Rigaud, of Middle Moorfields, London, merchants—David Moore, of Hawkhead, Lancashire, mercer—Thomas Marley, of Rye, in Sussex, taylor—Thomas Ter- rington, of Kingdon-upon-Hull, linen-draper—John Heard, of Biscoe, Cornwall, corn-factor—James Morris, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, victualler—John Cowman, of Startforth, Yorkshire, dealer in woollen cloths—David Morgan, of Langadock, Carmarthenshire, dealer—James Hatch and Joseph Hatch, of Fenchurch-street, London, trunk-makers—Matthew Jones and William Hickes, of Worthing, Sussex, merchants—Stephen Nocus, of Green-street, St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, teyman—William Griffin, of Kidderminster, Worcesterhire, woollap- pler—Stephen Gray, of Beverly, York- shire, tallow-chandler—Thomas Cocks, of Manchester, Lancashire, grocer—Somer- ville Macqueen, of Fifth-street Hill, Lon- don, hardwareman—Robert Crofley, of Silver-street, Edmonton, Middlesex, bak- er—Thomas Popkin, of George-street, near the Minorics, London, coal-merchant—Thomas Dearn, of Blare-market, West- minster, dealer in earthen ware—William Boynton, of Upper Seymour-street, Port- man-square, Middlesex, painter—Thomas Dickison, of Minskip, Yorkshire, dealer—John Page, of Milton, Kent, hoyman—Joseph Walton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, baker—Thomas Newman, of Stockwell, Surry, victualler—James Cooper, of Ro- chester, Kent, grocer—John Long, of Bishop Hatfield, Hertis, common-brewer.

ERRATA in this Number.—In page 401, col. 2, line 5, for the read that. In page 402, line 20, dele their. In page 403, col. 1, line 3, for *Hysciamus*, read *Hysocyamus*. In the same page, col. 1, line 29, for *Mr. Mylins*, read *Mr. Mylius*. In page 404, col. 1, line 15, from the bottom for *spondylium*, read *sphondylium*. In the same page, col. 2, l. 21. from the bottom, for *Medea*, read *Medeia*. In page 406, col. 1, line 19, from the bottom, for *him* read *his*. In the same page, col. 2, line 16, for *on the beatification*, read *or the beatification*. In page 407, col. 2, line 6, from the bottom, for *Bezoar die*, read *Bezoardic*. In the same page, col. 2, line 20, for *in the sowing of wheat*, read *on the sowing of wheat*.

PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1789.

Days	Bank Stock.	13 per Ct. Confol.	13 per Ct. Confol.	13 per Ct. Confol.	Long Ann.	Short ditto.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New 13 per Ct. Ann.	New Navy.	Exch. Bills.	Pontine.	Lottery Tickets.
6	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	110 pr.		76		1/2 dif.			15 15 6
7	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	109 pr.		76		1/2 dif.			15 15 6
8	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	108 pr.		76		1/2 dif.			15 15 6
9	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	109 pr.		76		1/2 dif.			15 15 6
10	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	110 pr.		76		1/2 dif.		97	15 15 6
11	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	110 pr.		76		1/2 dif.			15 15 6
12	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	109 pr.		77		1/2 dif.			15 15 6
13	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	107 pr.		77		1/2 dif.		97	15 15 6
14	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	105 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
15	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
16	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
17	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
18	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
19	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
20	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
21	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
22	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
23	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
24	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
25	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6
26	181	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	106 pr.				1/2 dif.			15 15 6

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY
in LONDON, for December 1789.
By Mr. W. JONES, Optician, HOLBORN.
Height of the Barometer and Thermometer with Fahrenheit's Scale.

Days.	Barometer. Inches, and 100th Parts.		Thermome- ter. Fahrenheit's.			Weather in Dec. 1789.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	11 o'Clock Night.	8 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'Clock Night.	
N. 27	30 19	30 17	28 34	33 39	Fair	
28	30 18	30 17	31 33	37 37	Ditto	
29	30 13	30 4	34 39	33 Cloudy		
30	29 89	29 63	37 40	36 Fair		
D. 1	29 52	29 44	37 45	44 Cloudy		
2	29 42	29 60	44 48	39 Fair		
3	29 72	29 88	33 34	35 Remarks- bly foggy		
4	29 91	29 94	43 46	47 Cloudy		
5	30 0	30 06	49 51	46 Ditto		
6	30 11	30 16	47 50	47 Ditto		
7	30 19	30 21	40 42	40 Fair		
8	30 21	30 28	37 40	34 Cloudy		
9	30 31	30 30	32 33	33 Ditto		
10	30 29	30 28	37 42	40 Ditto		
11	30 28	30 19	41 44	42 Ditto		
12	30 16	30 15	42 46	46 Ditto		
13	30 09	29 80	44 45	41 Ditto		
14	29 52	29 27	37 40	40 Rain		
15	28 77	28 96	43 46	36 Ditto		
16	28 97	28 90	31 33	32 Chang.		
17	28 91	29 62	37 44	33 Cloudy		
18	29 68	29 64	33 45	43 Rain		
19	29 48	29 41	45 49	36 Ditto		
20	29 50	29 53	42 46	45 Cloudy		
21	29 52	29 41	44 48	51 Rain		
22	29 46	29 49	50 51	47 Ditto		
23	29 52	29 34	49 52	51 Ditto		
24	29 12	29 19	46 47	39 Ditto		
25	29 30	29 49	40 44	32 Cloudy		
26	29 61	29 72	33 35	38 Ditto		

Corn-Exchange, London.
RETURNS OF CORN AND GRAIN.
From Dec. 14 to Dec. 19, 1789.

	Quar- ters.	Price.			Avr. Pr. per. Qr.			
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Barley	9086	11	64	19	6	1	5	7
Beans	1720	21	49	14	4	1	4	11
Malt	2976	5	39	15	2	1	15	9
Oats	3573	3	02	5	6	0	16	11
Pease	877	1	35	3	11	1	10	10
Rye	186	2	93	2	5	1	11	6
Wheat	4671	11	66	15	3	2	9	11
Rigg								
Beer								

I N D E X

TO VOL. III. OF THE

LITERARY MAGAZINE.

LIVES, ANECDOTES, PHILOSOPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
ARTICLES.

- A**MAZONS of America, observations on, 365
 Anecdotes, miscellaneous, 32, 191, 272, 351, 432
 Anecdote, historical, respecting singular barbarities committed in France, in the reign of King John, 252
 — Historical, respecting Henrietta-Anne of England, first wife of Monsieur, brother to Louis XIV. 96
 — of his present Majesty George III. 98
 — of the present King of Sweden, 202
 Animal and vegetable poisons of the southern parts of Africa, observations on, 114
 Bodily strength, singular instance of, 440
 Boyle, the Honorable Robert, life of, 161
 Brotier, Abbé, character of, 103
 Burying the dead, and the danger of precipitate interment, reflections on, 89
 Cantharides, method of collecting them in Sicily, 181
 Ceremonies observed at an audience of the Grand Signior, 26
 Conductors, electrical, on the necessity of erecting them on powder magazines, with observations on the danger of ringing bells, &c. during a thunder storm, 171
 Copper Mine at Fahlun in Sweden, description of, 185
 Cuculus Indicator and the Ratel, description of, 193
 Curious manner in which the peasants of Oufa, in Russian Tartary, preserve their bees, 399
 Dervises, Turkish, account of their dances, 107
 Electricity and magnetism compared, by the Abbé Bertholon, 18
 Euler, the celebrated, life of, 321
 Experiments made to ascertain the distance to which an electric shock can be carried, account of, 411
 Festival, singular, celebrated every year at Messina, in Sicily, description of, 346
 Fondness of the Turks for certain shrubs and flowers, instances of, 358
 Force of habit, remarkable instance of, 279
 Gallantry of the Roman ladies, compared with that of the moderns, 436
 Glory, short Essay on, 439
 Gun-powder, method of giving additional force to, 42
 Hare, Mountain, or *Lepus Versicolor*, natural history of, 434
 Harmattan, a singular wind observed on some parts of the coast of Africa, account of, 254
 Indigo, short account of the method employed by the Indians to make it, 419
 Inquisition in Spain, present state of, 11
 Intemperance, observations on, from Andrews' Anecdotes, 415
 Iron mine, at Dannemora, in Sweden, description of, 183
 Letters respecting Barbary, and the manners and customs of the Bedouin Arabs, 34, 99, 196, 266, 335, 421
 Letters to the Editors, 122, 201, 202
 Locke, Mr. life of, 1
 Man with the iron mask, anecdotes respecting, 260
 Memoir on the Lotus of the ancients, extract from, 8
 Mental pleasures, and the advantages of retirement, observations on, by Mr. Zimmerman, 274
 Method employed by the Cossacks to catch water-fowl near some of their lakes, 320
 Mola di Gaeta in Italy, short account of, 113
 Nail, ancient, found in a quarry, near the port of Nice, account of, 87
 Netley Abbey, short account of, 353, 433
 Observations

INDEX.

- Observations on a singular malady, to which some people are subject in warm climates, and particularly in Africa, 21
 Origin of certain customs and inventions, observations on the, 427
 Pascal Blaise, the celebrated, life of, 241
 Pigalle, John Baptist, a celebrated sculptor, life of, 81
 Plague, account of the last, at Marseilles, 332
 Plot formed by the negroes at Gorce, to destroy all the white people on the island, account of, 342
 Productions of Wallachia and Moldavia, observations on, 249
 Regeneration of certain parts of fishes, memoir on, 111
 Rice, singular effect produced by the use of it, 348
 Rules for predicting changes of the weather by the barometer, 282
 Shaumbourg-Lippe, Count, character of, by Mr. Zimmerman, 189
 Statue of Julia Mammea, mother of the Emperor Alexander Severus, short account of, 33
 — of the boy pulling a thorn from his foot, account of, 273
 Storm, dreadful, which ravaged certain parts of France in July, 1788, particulars of, 118
 Sword-fish, method of catching, in the Gulph of Messina, in Sicily, 257
 Trials, ancient, by fire and water, account of, 172
 Villiers, the younger, Duke of Buckingham, letter from, when on his death-bed, 359
 Vogouls, a people of Siberia, account of, 417
 Watton, Sir William, life of, 401

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED.

- CONTES, Fables, et Sentences, tires de differens auteurs, &c.* Tales, fables, and sentences, extracted from different authors, with an analysis of the poem of Ferdoussy, on the Persian kings, 49
Discours sur les progres de la litterature dans le nord d'Allemagne, &c. A discourse on the progress of literature in the northern parts of Germany, by the Abbé Denina, 289
 Discourse on the love of our country, delivered November 4, 1789, at the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, to the society for commemorating the revolution. By Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. 455
Essai sur la regeneration, physique, morale, et politique des Juifs, &c. An Essay on the moral, physical, and political reformation of the Jews, 207
Histoire du naufrage et de la captivité, &c. An historical narrative of the shipwreck and captivity of Mr. De Briffon, with a description of the deserts of Africa, from Senegal to Morocco, 122
 History of some of the effects of hard drinking, by J. C. Lutfome, M. D. 216
 Institute of the law relative to trials at Nisi Prius, by Arthur Onslow, Esq. *ibid.*
 Journal of the passage from India, through Armenia and Natolia, by Thomas Howel, M. D. 211
La Theorie du feu, &c. The theory of fire, with its application to the human body, by Dutasta Lafere, M. D. 128
Le Museum de Florence, &c. The Museum of Florence, or a collection of engraved stones, statues, medals, and paintings, to be found at Florence, in the cabinet of the Grand Duke, 43
Les Amours d'Anas-Eloujoud et de Ouardi, &c. The Amours of Anas-Eloujoud and Ouardi, A tale, translated from the Arabic, by Mr. Savary, 449
 Letter to the Rev. Dr. Price, containing a few strictures on his sermon, entitled, The Love of our Country, by John Holloway, 456
 Memoirs of the reign of Bossa Ahadee, king of Dahomey, an inland country of Guiney, with the author's journey to Abomey, the capital, by Robert Norris, 291
 Memoirs of the war in Asia, from 1780 to 1784, including a narrative of the imprisonment and sufferings of our officers and foldiers, by an officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment, 368
 Narrative of four journeys into the country of the Hottentots and Caffraria, in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, by Lieut. W. Paterfon, 51
 Narrative of the military operations on the Coromandel coast, against the combined forces of the French, Dutch, and Hyder Ally Cawn, from the year 1780 to the peace in 1784. In a series of letters, by Capt. James Munro, 45
Observazione storiche, &c. Historical observations on the natural and political state of Wallachia and Moldavia, 130
Storia critica de theatri, antichi e moderni, &c. A critical history of theatres, both ancient and modern, by Pietro Napoli Signorelli, 203
Theatro historico critico, &c. An historical and critical view of Spanish literature, by Don Antonio de Campany, member of

INDEX.

of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, 367
 Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark, in a series of letters, by Matthew Confett, Esq. 55
 Transactions of the Society instituted at London, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, with the premiums offered in the year 1789, 134
 Travels through Sicily and Malta, translated from the French of Mr. De Non, member of the Royal Academy of Painting, &c. at Paris, 295
 Travellers, a comedy, in three acts, as read with applause at the English readings, by Lieut. Harrison, of the marines, 375
 Traveller's companion, or new itinerary of England and Wales, with part of

Scotland, by Thomas Pride and Philip Luckombe, 216
 Voyage round the world, but more particularly to the north-west coast of America, performed in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon, 131
 Voyage round the world, but more particularly to the north-west coast of America, by Captain Portlock, 214
Voyage dans la Grece Asiatique, &c. A tour through Asiatic Greece to the peninsula of Cyzicum, Bursa, and Nicca, by the Abbe Sestini, 283
Voyage au pays de Bambouc, &c. Travels into the country of Bambouc; to which are added, some interesting observations on the Indian Castes, and on Holland and England, 441

P O E T R Y

ADDRESS of thanks spoken at the Theatre-Royal, Plymouth, 298
 Alexis, a pastoral, 379
 Anacreontic to a wisp, 380
 Bard's farewell to the place of his nativity, an impromptu, by Mr. Rhodes, 138
 Birch rod, verses on, by a school-boy, 57
 Description of an October evening in London, a sketch from nature, 297
 — of a house, which a countryman was commissioned to let, written by a school-master, 300
 Elegy, written in a Grub-street garret, 217
 Epilogue to the Tempest, written by the Right Hon. Lieutenant General Burgoyne, 379
 — to Tamerlane, spoken at Mr. Feñtor's private Theatre, Dover, Nov. 4, 1789, written by Mr. Gillum, 459
 Epitaph, 380
 Gratitude, sonnet to, 59
 Horace, book II. ode XI. imitated, 140
 Lorenzo, a pastoral elegy, by John Rannic, 457
 Negroe's complaint, 378
 Ode to the King, on his arrival at Weymouth, by Tasker, 138
 — to Hope, 220
 — to Sensibility, 299
 Panegyric on the island of Great Britain, and the advantages of commerce, 377
 Prologue to Tamerlane, spoken by William Feñtor, Esq. at his private theatre in Dover, Nov. 4, 1789, and written on the occasion, by J. Cobb, Esq. 459
 Siddons, Mrs. sonnet to, 58
 Slavery of Greece, a poem, 137
 Sonnet, written at Tinemouth, Northum-

berland, after a tempestuous voyage, 60
 Sonnet to the river Tweed, *ibid.*
 — on leaving a village in Scotland, *ibid.*
 — to the setting sun, 139
 — to the violet, by Miss Pearson, 299
 — written in a blank leaf of Shakespear, by the same, 300
 — by John Rannic, 457
 Stanzas on the death of a lady's bullfinch, by Mr. Cowper, 460
 Verses to Maria, by Mr. Rhodes, 60
 — by Robert Burns, *ibid.*
 — to the Tweed, 460
 — written on looking at the picture of a beautiful female, 139
 — on the death of a favorite lap dog, by a lady, 140
 — on prudence, written by an officer in the West-Indies, 218
 — written in Jamaica, in the dog-days, 219
 — on the earth being taken out of the cathedral church-yard of N—, for the purpose of making a garden, 299
 — imitated, from an Asiatic collection, 300
 — written by a young lady of fifteen, on putting a butterfly out at her window, after having been in her room all winter, 458
 Virtue, ode to, 57
 Visit of Hope to Botany Bay, by the author of the Botanic Garden, 458
 Winter-piece, by Aikin, with a Latin translation from *Prolusiones Poeticæ*, 220
 Writers of comedy, advice to 59

Directions to the Binder for placing the Copper-plates.

Head of Mr. Lock	_____	to front page	1
Statue of Julia Mammea, Mother of the Emperor Alexander Severus			33
Head of John Baptist Pigalle	_____	_____	81
View of Mola Di Gaeta	_____	_____	113
Head of the Hon. Robert Boyle	_____	_____	161
The Cuculus Indicator and the Ratel	_____		193
Head of Blaise Pascal	_____	_____	241
Statue of the Boy pulling a Thorn from his Foot		_____	273
Head of Leonard Euler	_____	_____	321
General South View of Netley Abbey	_____		353
Head of Sir William Watfon, M. D. F. R. S.		_____	401
View of the East Window of Netley Abbey		_____	433

§ The Binder is requested to observe, that the Portrait of Cook belongs to the Eleventh Number, for May last, and to be careful to arrange the other Heads belonging to this and the Second Volume, according to the above Directions, and to those given in the Number for July.

